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# THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas., William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York


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L. L., No. 1 Periodical New York, January 2, 1915 23 Whole Number 1289

# TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

INVALUABLE WAR-MAPS *will be included in our issue for January 9. The maps will cover the entire area of fighting in France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, and Russia in great detail, showing towns, railroads, rivers, canals, mountains, etc. The foremost firm of map-makers in the United States have been working on them for six weeks and we have spared no expense to make them complete. The Consul-General of one of the warring Powers says, after a careful examination of the one showing his country: "The map is absolutely correct, and far better than any other of its kind printed in New York that has been brought to my notice." The edition of this issue will be* LIMITED, *and orders for it should be placed* NOW *to avoid disappointment. Subscribers who wish their friends to have these maps should inform them early or send a list of their names to us, enclosing ten cents for each name, and we will supply them by mail.*

## TURNING THE SEARCH-LIGHT ON THE NAVY'S FLAWS

OUR "natural and proper means of defense," remarked President Wilson in his recent message to Congress, is "a powerful navy," and there is virtually no dissent from the opinion that this floating bulwark of the nation should be maintained in a state of preparedness and efficiency. A few weeks ago we were reassured on this point by the statements of Rear-Admiral Badger that, "ship for ship, the American Navy is as good as the navy of any other nation," and that, as a whole, it is practically a match for any other navy except England's. Less reassuring, however, was the testimony of other experts who appeared later before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Thus Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt placed the United States in the third instead of the second place as a naval Power, and admitted that it would require more than 18,000 additional men to man the fleet on a war basis. But the most startling summary of our Navy's deficiencies was supplied by Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Aid for Operations in the Navy Department and a member of the General Board. The New York *Tribune* gives the following syllabus of his testimony:

*First.*—It would take five years to get the fleet in condition to meet successfully an effective enemy.

*Secondly.*—It would take three years to get the personnel up to a standard of efficiency necessary to enable it successfully to meet an effective enemy.

*Thirdly.*—The United States has no general plan of naval development independent of those framed to meet economical exigencies.

*Fourthly.*—The United States is deficient in scout cruisers, battle-cruisers, destroyers, and all other auxiliaries.

*Fifthly.*—An immediate necessity, if a coherent plan of naval development is to be followed out, is the creation of a naval General Staff.

*Sixthly.*—The navy needs more target-practise and greater efficiency in all branches in the science of gunnery.

*Seventhly.*—Germany to-day is probably the superior of both Great Britain and the United States in gunnery.

Asked how close to the coast a hostile fleet would have to be to send aeroplanes ashore for the purpose of dropping bombs on our cities, Admiral Fiske replied:

"I should say it could be successfully done at a distance of five hundred or six hundred miles.

"The only defense against that would be to have aircraft oppose hostile aircraft.

"We have not such a defense.

"In case of an attack on the American coast, our inadequacy as to mines and aircraft would be very serious. There is considerable development along that line in the foreign nations. If we got into war we might expect an attack on our coast very quickly, possibly in the vicinity of New York."

He further stated that our Navy has one mine-layer, the *San Francisco*, capable of laying 330 mines, and that "we expect to have an additional mine-layer in two or three months." Germany, he said, has five. Moreover, "we are behind the European nations in aircraft as well as mine-layers, and in case of war our inadequacy would be very plainly shown."

The next witness before the Committee was Representative Gardner (Rep.), of Massachusetts, who recently introduced a resolution in Congress calling for an investigation of the preparedness of the United States for war. Mr. Gardner declared that eighty vessels of our Navy are "not available for battle in any emergency." In support of his proposal for an investigation of the national defenses by a special commission, he read a long statement, from which we quote in part:

"If you gentlemen had permitted me to present as witnesses a few recently retired officers, in a single day the country would have learned of our demented policy of building war-ships for cold storage. Out of thirty completed battle-ships, do you know that twelve of them are unavailable without a long delay on account of our refusal to pay the bills for manning them?

"If we had gone to war with the rest of the first-class Powers early in August, do you realize that no fewer than nine of our battle-ships would not have been ready to fight? We have fifteen cruisers, twenty-two destroyers, eighteen torpedo-boats, five submarines, and perhaps a dozen miscellaneous fighting-ships

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

Entered as Second-class Matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

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kept in cold storage with the battle-ships. Eighty fighting-vessels of our modest Navy are not available for battle in an emergency.

"I charge that our Navy is 18,000 men short, and a further shortage of 40,000 men is in sight. The General Board, which has actually made our plans, estimates the enlisted force of the Navy as between 30,000 and 50,000 men short for war. If any attention had been paid to the General Board's emphatic appeals for our national safety, instead of only twenty-seven battle-ships built and being built and authorized, we should now have forty-seven battle-ships built, being built, and authorized, instead of sixty-eight destroyers we should now have 187 destroyers. If we heeded the advice of the General Board, we should have a fleet of fast scouts to-day. How many do you think we actually have got? Just three, and those were authorized over ten years ago.

"You know that we have fifty-six submarines in all, built and being built, good, bad, and indifferent. Now comes Secretary Daniels, and in a few soothing words recommends submarines to the paltry number of eight or so.

"We have just a dozen aeroplanes in the Navy. Last year the Aeroplane Board recommended an appropriation of $1,300,000. Instead of that sum, according to Captain Bristol, we let the aviation service spend only $350,000 or $400,000. The General Naval Board, in its current report, says that we must spend $5,000,000 on aircraft. Secretary Daniels recommends no regular specific appropriation at all, but he tells us about a volunteer aircraft force. Captain Bristol says that that volunteer force doesn't amount to Hannah Cook.

"Rear-Admiral Straus tells us that all battle-ships in commission now, or which will be in commission before the *Nevada* and the *Oklahoma* are completed, are equipped with a short-range torpedo which may be considered obsolete for the battle fleet."

"UNCLE, YOU'RE UNDER MY WING."
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

As a result of these hearings, Washington correspondents predict, there will be a strong fight in the House and Senate for the authorization of four battle-ships instead of two, to make up for the cutting down of the program from two to one in 1912 and 1913. It will be remembered that Secretary Daniels said in his report that he would approve the four-battle-ship program "if the revenues were abundant," and a Democratic member of the Senate Naval Committee characterizes the cutting down of that program as "little short of criminal."

Another item of interest was supplied by Commander Yates Stirling, in command of the Atlantic flotilla of submarines. Through lack of proper upkeep, he said, the efficiency of his flotilla had so far deteriorated that it now contained only one submarine capable of remaining submerged with safety for more than fifteen minutes.

Altogether, declares the New York *Times*, "the House Naval Committee has heard quite enough authoritative testimony to make the speedy beginning of work to improve the Navy imperative." Such expert evidence under oath, remarks the Philadelphia *Press*, "is worth reams of rhetoric." The Providence *Journal*, commenting on the revealed shortage of men in the Navy, quotes Admiral Dewey on the need of a proper personnel:

"It can not be too often repeated that ships without a trained personnel to man and fight them are useless for the purposes of war. The training needed for the purpose is long and arduous, and can not be done after the outbreak of war. This must have been provided for long previous to the beginning of hostilities; and any ship of the fleet found at the outbreak of war without provision having been made for its manning by officers and men trained for service can be counted as only a useless mass of steel whose existence leads to a false sense of security."

The same paper reminds us that "all naval Powers except the United States maintain a trained reserve of officers and men." The New York *Sun* makes the interesting discovery that our naval unpreparedness can not be entirely explained by accusing Congress of niggardliness in naval appropriations. In the past sixteen years, *The Sun* points out, we have spent much more on our Navy than Germany has on hers, and have received far less for our money, if we are to accept the statements of those in a position to know. Our naval expenditures for sixteen years reach the grand total of $1,645,000,000, giving an annual average of a little more than $100,000,000. Germany's recorded expenditures on her Navy during the same period amount to $1,237,915,960, which gives an average of somewhat less than $80,000,000 a year. *The Sun* goes on to say:

"In other words, Germany, to get her present Navy and to maintain it meanwhile, has spent less than four dollars where we have spent more than five dollars. And the comparison is between the preparedness and potential efficiency which her lesser expenditure has achieved and the lack of preparedness and lack of potential efficiency which are now being pointed out in our case, to the amazement of every patriotic American and to his intense desire that the whole truth shall now be known in order that conditions so dangerous and so disgraceful may not long continue."

To point to these liberal sums spent on our Navy has been one of the favorite replies of those who deny our unpreparedness to repel invaders. This argument moves the New York *Press* to remark:

"What has that to do with the real question? If we had spent more than Great Britain, what would that have to do with it?

"No matter how much we have spent, the only question as to our preparedness is what we have to show for it. No matter how much or how little any other Power has spent, the question for us is, if we were attacked, would we be ready, could we get ready, to defend ourselves?"

Commenting on the figures compiled by *The Sun*, the New York *World* remarks:

"It is plain that Congress has not starved the Navy. No other navy, except the British, has received such generous appropriations. It is equally plain that the American people have not had a dollar's worth of navy for a dollar's worth of expenditure.

"The present controversy gets us nowhere—the clamor for four battle-ships in place of two, the unstinted abuse of Secretary Daniels, and the attempt to play party politics with the national defense. The secret of our naval inferiority is obviously in its organization, and until that is changed there will be no remedy.

"For years the army organization was notoriously antiquated. Nothing was done about it until it broke down during the Spanish-American War and the whole country screamed for a victim, which it found in Secretary Alger. Then Elihu Root was allowed to frame a bill that gave the country a modern army organization. Must we wait until the Navy has broken down in time of national peril to secure similar legislation reorganizing the Navy?"

The blame, says *The World* in another editorial, "rests upon

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THE OLD QUESTION.

—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

nobody in particular," and "the political quarrel that is now being waged in Washington is worse than useless." The issue before Congress, as this Democratic paper sees it, "is neither big navy nor little navy, but a modernized scientific reorganization of the naval machine." This view is indorsed by the New York *Times* and Worcester *Gazette*. And the Washington *Star* assures the pacifists that in this movement to make the Navy efficient "we have in mind not a probable enemy in a certain quarter, but a possible enemy in any quarter."

## OUR GERMAN PRESS ON OUR AID TO THE ALLIES

THE ALLIES are the ones who profit by our present policy of unrestricted trade in war-material, and German-American opinion, as exprest by their press here, is unanimously against these shipments of guns and ammunition intended to take German lives. Our native press, as shown in a recent issue, find two sides to the question. But not content with indorsing in their editorial columns the various bills now before Congress, many of the German-American editors are going further and are sending personal protests to their Congressmen and Senators and are inducing their readers and personal friends to do the same. An interesting feature of the movement is the fact that the German-Americans feel that they have behind them the support of the powerful Irish-American community. Thus, for example, the editor of the Denver *Colorado Herold* writes that he is publishing an article, "emanating from the German-Irish Central Legislative Committee in Chicago," which "includes a call to every voter to write to his respective Congressman and Senator favoring this proposed law, and furthermore we will call the attention of every Irish and German organization in the State of Colorado to this movement and urge them to work for the acceptance of same." Senators Hitchcock and Works come in for a full meed of praise and receive promises of enthusiastic support in their campaign to stop this export of arms. The Milwaukee *Germania-Herold* writes:

"These two Senators have their hearts in the right place. In their eyes every dollar gained in this unworthy weapon-trading is blood-money. They see in every implement of destruction sold to England a testimony that this dirty lust for profit has turned us into a nation of hypocrites, which, while professing to work for the restoration of peace, is really only reckoning how much it can gain by a shameful traffic."

An almost universal feeling seems to pervade the German-American press that our neutrality is merely a name; a "Dollar Neutrality," the *New-Yorker Herold* calls it, and goes on to say that it is only invoked to the detriment of Germany:

"All the powder- and gun-factories of the entire land are working at breakneck speed. For whom? From official circles comes the unassailable answer—For the warring nations of Europe. In reality it is more than this, for while the German Fleet is so situated that it can not drive such traffic from the high seas, unquestionably it is for the foes of Germany. So much for the official neutrality of the United States."

In the bills now before Congress the Illinois *Staats-Zeitung* sees an admirable means of forcing the hands of the Administration:

"The Administration must show its colors and state whether it regrets having no means at hand to prevent the exportation of contraband or whether the lack of such means is welcomed as an excuse to support England and her allies."

The *Staats-Zeitung* is not very hopeful, for it regards the President and his advisers as utterly prejudiced in England's favor:

"Despite the wonderful successes of the Germans, the President, as well as his pro-British followers, is still convinced that England's rule of the world can not be shaken and that the war must end in a defeat of the Germans."

A solemn warning for the future comes from the Baltimore *Deutsche Correspondent:*

"It is a momentous question that the Congress of the United States has now to decide . . . what will our relations be with a Germany which has not been crusht, but has crusht some of its enemies—as the outcome evidently will be. Is the United States powerful enough to risk throwing away the friendship of a people who command the respect of the world by defending themselves against enemies who outnumber them fivefold? We should offend England, we are told, if we refuse to sell her munitions of war. Why should England be offended if we refuse to do something for which we took her to task after our Civil War?"

The German Socialist papers all take the same attitude, exprest by the *Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung*, which thinks that legislation is useless, and is very angry with Mr. Schwab and his fellows. It speaks bitterly of "German capitalists who are so patriotic that they tumble over themselves to sell to Germany's foes weapons wherewith the German people may be destroyed."

—*Translations made for* The Literary Digest.

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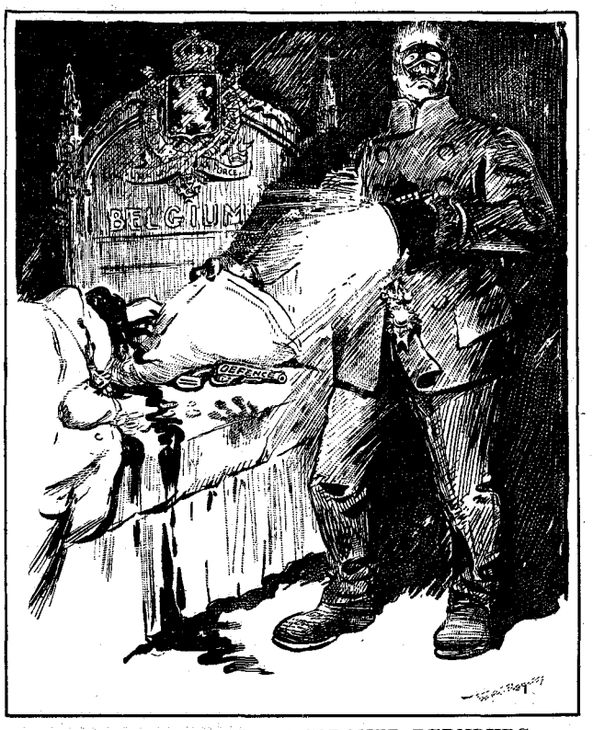
## WHO FIRST VIOLATED BELGIUM'S NEUTRALITY?

IT WILL BE REMEMBERED that at the beginning of the war the German Chancellor described the violation of Belgium's neutrality as a wrong justified by Germany's supreme military necessity. After the occupation of Brussels, however, it was announced that there had been discovered in the archives of the Belgian General Staff certain "secret treaties" proving that Belgium had forfeited her neutrality some years ago by entering into an anti-German pact with England. Last week translations and facsimiles of these documents were published in America by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, as "proof that if Germany did not march through Belgium, her enemies would," and the evidence they supply is naturally regarded with much interest. Instead of treaties they prove to be records of "conversations" between high Belgian army officers and the British Military Attaché at Brussels. In the first document, dated Brussels, April 10, 1906, Major-General Ducarme reports to the Belgian Minister of War certain matters discust between himself and Lieutenant-Colonel Barnardiston, the British Military Attaché. The Belgian Major-General said in part:




ANOTHER VERDICT BY CORONER DERNBURG.

Under the pillow of the victim was found a weapon to be used for defense, thus absolving the burglar from all blame.

—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

"Mr. Barnardiston referred to the anxieties of the General Staff of his country with regard to the general political situation and because of the possibility that war may soon break out. In case Belgium should be attacked, the sending of about 100,000 troops was provided for. . . . . .

"He proceeded in the following sense: The landing of the English troops would take place at the French coast in the vicinity of Dunkirk and Calais so as to hasten their movements as much as possible. The entry of the English into Belgium would only take place after the violation of our neutrality by Germany. A landing in Antwerp would take much more time, because larger transports would be needed and because, on the other hand, the safety would be less complete. . . . . .

"In the course of another interview Lieutenant-Colonel Barnardiston and I studied the combined operations to take place in the event of a German offensive, with Antwerp as its object, and under the hypothesis of the German troops marching through our country in order to reach the French Ardennes."

The second document is the minutes of a conference between General Jungbluth, Belgian Chief of the General Staff, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bridges, Lieutenant-Colonel Barnardiston's successor. It is dated April 23, without the year, which Dr. Dernburg supplies as "presumably 1912." This reads in part:

"Lieutenant-Colonel Bridges told the General that England had at her disposal an army which could be sent to the Continent, composed of six divisions of infantry and eight brigades of cavalry—together 160,000 troops. She has also everything which is necessary for her to defend her insular territory. Everything is ready.

"At the time of the recent event the British Government would have immediately effected a disembarkment in Belgium (*chez nous*), even if we had not asked for assistance.

"The General has objected that for that our consent was necessary.

"The Military Attaché has answered that he knew this, but that since we were not able to prevent the Germans from passing through our country England would have landed her troops in Belgium under all circumstances (*en tout état de cause*). . . . . .

"The General has added that we were, besides, perfectly able to prevent the Germans from passing through."

In the third document, Baron Greindl, for many years Belgian Minister Plenipotentiary in Berlin, addressing the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, protests against the Anglo-Belgian military understanding on the ground that it was not quite safe to trust to the British and French to keep the Belgian neutrality, nor wise to take all measures only against a German infraction of that neutrality.

In an expository foreword to these documents Dr. Dernburg says:

"The guilt of the Belgian Government in this matter consists, in the first place, in making and concerting plans with the English and French Governments as to what steps to take in case of war. A plan of the French mobilization was found in the same docket, and it can not be presumed that the conference between British and French experts was unknown to the British Military Attaché in Brussels. It is furthermore impossible to believe that the French railway for the shipping of British troops from Calais, Dunkirk, and Boulogne into Belgium in Belgian cars could have been used without the knowledge of the French authorities.

"Secondly, Belgium did not heed the advice of Baron Greindl and did not try to insure her independence in the same way by approaching Germany and making a similar contract with her. This disposes of the contention that the Belgian conversation had a purely defensive character as against all comers. It shows the one-sidedness of the inclination, which is evidenced also by the display of all Belgium's fortresses on the eastern frontier. . . . . .

"While Belgium pretended neutrality and friendship toward Germany, it was secretly planning for her defeat in a war which was considered unavoidable. . . . . .

"The Imperial Chancellor has declared that there was irrefutable proof that if Germany did not march through Belgium her enemies would. This proof, as now being produced, is of the strongest character. So the Chancellor was right in appealing to the law of necessity, altho he had to regret that it violated international law."

In rebuttal Mr. Havenith, the Belgian Minister at Washington, declares that the case against Belgium collapses so completely with the publication of the supposedly incriminating documents that if they had been in his possession he would have published them long ago. He goes on to say:

"The Belgian Minister is unable to see how it can be said that these documents constitute a proof of an agreement between England and Belgium against Germany, unless one accepts the idea that Germany had a right to violate Belgium's neutrality, and that all measures taken as a precaution against violation of neutrality must therefore have been taken against Germany.

"The documents contain merely conversations between military officers in regard to a possible future cooperation of their armies in the event of violation of Belgian territory by Germany. They never even resulted in an agreement between those Governments, military attachés having no authority to make such agreements. . . . . .

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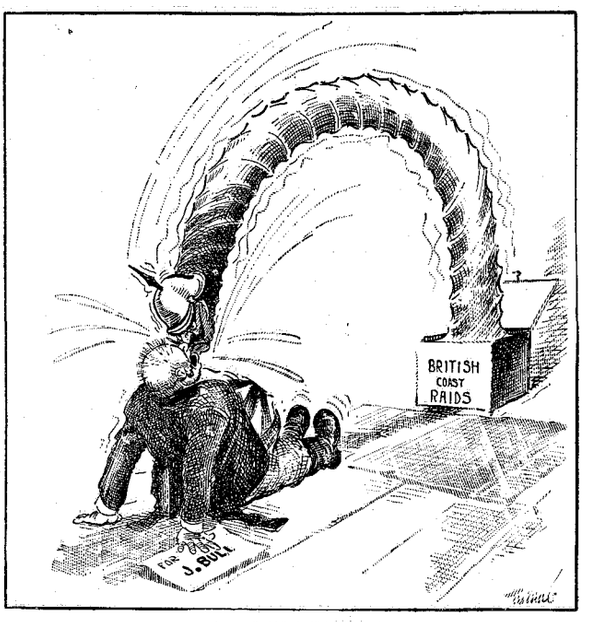
WHEN HE WASN'T LOOKING.
—Hanny in the St. Joseph *News-Press*.




"MADE IN GERMANY."
—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star*.

JOHN BULL'S SURPRIZE-PARTY.

"No proof has been brought forward to show that if Germany had not invaded Belgium, France or England would have done so."

The outstanding fact, in the opinion of the Boston *News Bureau*, New York *Sun*, and New York *Evening Post*, is that the moves discust in these "conversations" were all conditional on Belgium being attacked—"the entry of the English into Belgium would only take place after the violation of our neutrality by Germany." Says *The Sun:*

"This certainly puts a somewhat different aspect on the alleged 'criminal' intentions of Belgium. Instead of plotting for concerted action with England and France to procure the violation of her own neutrality in anticipation of Germany's movements, Belgium appears as providing for support in case of invasion by Germany; a purpose on the part of her powerful neighbor even then, as it seems, expected or suspected at Brussels.

"And that is precisely what did happen in and to Belgium."

Dr. Dernburg replies by citing "the generally accepted doctrine that a neutral country can not make any arrangements for its defense with other countries." He argues also that "a breach of neutrality in the case of Belgium is shown by the repeated use of the term 'allies,' or 'allied forces,' meaning Belgium, France, and England." To which *The Sun* again retorts that they were merely "hypothetically allies, hypothetically allied forces, in case of military cooperation to resist a German invasion."

Mr. Herman Ridder, however, writing in his New York *Staats-Zeitung*, still finds in these documents ample evidence "that Belgium had surrendered herself to the siren voice of England; that she had forfeited any claim but that of being a province of the British Crown; that she was in league with France and England and Russia against Germany; that the war which she brought upon herself, or which was brought upon her by a very foolish king, was all that could be expected under the circumstances." "This is no time to talk of the 'morality' of Germany's action," he adds, "for Germany did exactly what France, and, for the matter of that, any other country, would do under the circumstances with which she was confronted." In the face of the evidence, asks Mr. Ridder, "must we not arrive at these conclusions:

"That Belgium has never been an 'independent' State; that from the beginning she has been a 'buffer' to the east coast of England; that England has cherished her as such and as nothing else; that when Germany, which England was forewarned would ask for transit across Belgian territory to France, eventually desired this, England should have counseled Belgium to grant it or should have supported Belgium, and did not; and that for these reasons England has no longer the privilege of raising the cry of a Belgium ravished except by herself?"

## SERVIA'S ACCOUNT OF HERSELF

IF SERVIA may be said to be "the cause of it all" in Europe's war, to some editorial observers she seems to be shouldering her full share of responsibility, as shown by her reported "rout" of the Austrian invading force. At the same time she is paying the dreadful price of victory in losses of killed and wounded and the ravishment of the land, so that, as we learn from cable dispatches, her plight, in proportion to the four-million population, is even more pitiable than that of Belgium. Also, it is noted in a London appeal for the Servian Relief Fund that "the very success of the Servian arms has thrown upon the mercy of the inhabitants tens of thousands of wounded soldiers belonging to the enemy's forces." For all that, as the Charleston *News and Courier* observes, "this turn in the tide . . . has, for the present at least, preserved Servia from the fate of Belgium." The failure of the Austrian advance is "a most surprizing and dramatic development," remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which reminds us, nevertheless, that "account must, in fairness, be taken of the fact that Austria is simultaneously engaged in a most strenuous struggle to defend its eastern frontier against the Russians, and it may be true, as stated, that troops were withdrawn for that purpose from the Servian campaign at a time when it seemed that they might very well be spared. This journal reviews the Austrian-Servian campaign as follows:

"When the Austrians at last succeeded in capturing Belgrade after a siege which had lasted since the beginning of the war, the situation of Servia was described as desperate. It was believed to have reached the end of its resources, and few doubted that its subjugation was at hand. Everything indicated that the Austrians would easily overcome whatever further resistance they might encounter in their southward march, that by possessing themselves of Nish, to which city the Servian

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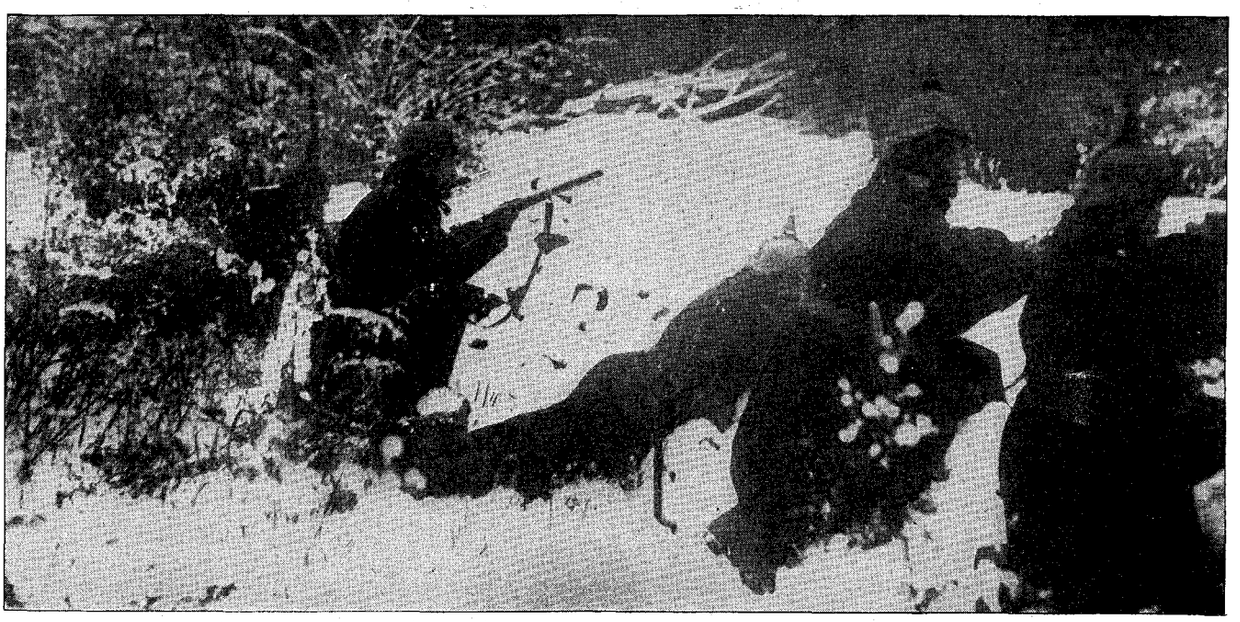

WAR IN THE SNOW: A GLIMPSE OF THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH MILLIONS OF MEN ARE NOW FIGHTING.

Government was removed soon after the opening of hostilities, they would gain control of the important railroad system which centers there, and thus establish direct communication with Constantinople and Salonika. Such was the program, and, could it have been carried out, Servia would have been reduced to the position of a second Belgium.

"Unfortunately for the Austrian hopes and calculations, a cog slipt somewhere in the execution of the program and almost between night and morning the situation was transformed. In the most surprizing manner the Servians rallied from their supposed exhaustion. Ceasing their retreat, they turned round and assumed the aggressive. . . . There is no longer any question, as there was once reported to have been, of the Servians' suing for peace. It is now a question with the Austrians of defending their own frontier and of repelling the attack which the Servians are apparently in a position to deliver. Once more little Servia with its small army and its scanty resources has fought its big neighbor to a standstill."

The Servian way of warfare is described by the editor of the New York Greek newspaper *Atlantis*, in an article which he contributes to the New York *Times*, eulogizing Servia's army of 360,000 men. The reverses of the Austrians, we read, came as a surprize only to those "not thoroughly acquainted with the tactics and the spirit of Servian strategy." This editor then explains that while the Russian reverses in Poland and Hungary were "insignificant in their relation to the entire European War," they had "a most momentous bearing on the Servian campaign." Austria, temporarily immune from the Russian danger, he goes on to say, "had thrown all her strength against the Servians," and—

"In this enterprise Austria was assisted by a whole Bavarian corps, sent there by express order of Emperor William of Germany. But the Vienna strategists did not make a secret of their plans, which somehow reached the Servians. Against the advancing Austro-German masses only one course was open to the Servian Army, and that was to fall back on their bases and their magazines, supplies, and reenforcements, and this is what they did, while the distance between the Austro-German hosts and their bases was becoming daily greater.

"In this way the Servians, having retired to the south of Kolubora River, fortified themselves in strong positions, and awaited the enemy who was advancing on their heels. Eventually the two opposing armies clashed, the Servians taking a tremendously vigorous offensive, which drove the foe out of Servian territory in the space of four days, which worked an Austrian rout comparable only with that of Lemberg, and the utter collapse of the campaign against Servia."

## A BRIGHTER DAY FOR THE RAILROADS

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION gave "the largest single order for the resumption of business, not on a normal but a supernormal scale," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "when it granted the application of the Eastern railroads for an increase in rates." This is what the rate decision means first of all to the press of the country. Only less significant to the editorial mind is the indication of a new attitude of the Commission toward the carriers. By the terms of this decision, all the roads in official classification territory (bounded by the Atlantic coast, the Canadian line, and the Potomac, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers) may raise their freight-rates as much as 5 per cent., with certain important exceptions. The Commission's decision of August 1, it will be remembered, granted a partial increase to the roads between Buffalo and Pittsburg and Chicago. In September, the railroad heads decided to ask for more, partly because of the situation created by the war, and on December 18, the Interstate Commerce Commission, with two members dissenting, officially recognized the justice of their claim.

The change of mind is attributed in the report to the new facts which have been brought before the Commission. First, additional figures have been submitted which have convinced the Commission that the net operating revenues of the roads really are "unduly low." In the second place, there is the war. The Commission does not doubt that it has made the financial problems of the carriers much more acute, "and if we are to set rates that will afford reasonable remuneration to the carriers, we must give consideration to the increased hire of capital as well as to other increased costs." Finally, the suggestions for operating economy made to the railroads last August could not have been expected "to produce immediate financial results." And under present conditions the Commission is persuaded that the carriers' revenues should be supplemented in order that their efficiency may be increased. For, it declares, "the means of transportation are fundamental and indispensable agencies in our industrial life, and for the common weal should be kept abreast of public requirements."

Wherefore rates may be increased not to exceed 5 per cent., with these more important exceptions: lake-and-rail and rail-and-lake rates; rates on bituminous coal and coke, which are held to be sufficiently profitable; and rates on anthracite coal and

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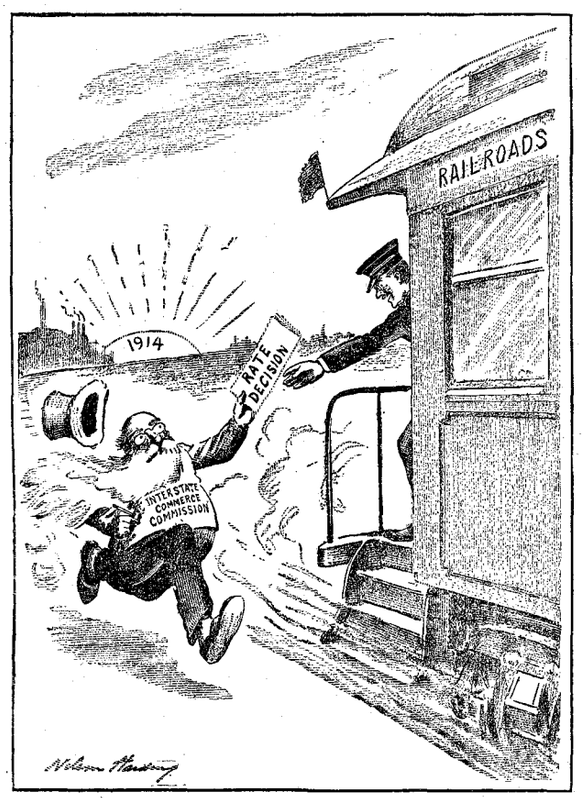
iron ore, which are before the Commission for review in other proceedings.

Railroad comment on the decision is generally enthusiastic, both because of the expected increase in revenues and the apparent willingness of the Commission to look at the situation from the railroad man's view-point. Yet there is disappointment that a more general increase was not permitted. Slightly less than half of the railroad tonnage of the Eastern roads is favorably affected by the decision, the New York *World* figures, and "instead of the $50,000,000 of increased revenue the lines desired, there will be forthcoming only between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000." Instead of getting 5 per cent., it really amounts to between 3 and 4 per cent. In the case of the great coal-carrying roads the percentage will be even smaller. From Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, and spokesman for the carriers in most of their appearances before the Interstate Commerce Commission, comes a representative railroad utterance. Mr. Willard is disappointed because the Commission did not grant the full increase as requested. But he finds much in the decision that is encouraging. What it "might be said to indicate or promise for the future" is, in his opinion, "even more valuable than what it actually gives in the way of immediate increase of rates." He appreciates the Commission's realization of the fact that

"a condition has come about whereunder it is absolutely impossible for the railroads to hold their expenses in proper relation to their gross earnings, and this is due to many different influences which have been quietly at work for a number of years. Among such influences may be mentioned full-crew bills, hours of labor laws, higher wages, certain standard minima of service prescribed in some States by public commissions and insisted upon none the less strenuously in other places by the force of public opinion, increased taxes, etc."




BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

The two dissenters on the Commission, Messrs. Harlan and Clements, do not think that conditions have changed sufficiently since the 1st of August to demand a reversal of the Commission's action. Chairman Harlan, for one, declares that "a general increase in standard rates, while the rate structures are full of inconsistencies, discriminations, and wrongful practises that deplete their revenues, is morally wrong." Commissioner Clements fears his colleagues have forgotten that "the right of the shipper for protection against unreasonable rates is as sacred as the right of the railroads to earn all they can on their business." With Mr. Clements stands the Louisville *Post*, which attacks the rate decision as laying an undue burden upon the shipping public in these times of stress and as abandoning the low-freight-rate principle, upon which "the railroad system of this country was built up and the continent developed." To the New York *Journal*, the decision is simply "a surrender to the railroads" whose "long and persistent campaign of misrepresentation" has "attained its desired end." And *The Journal* hints at political motives behind the Commission's decision. The Socialist view-point, as expounded by ex-Congressman Berger's Milwaukee *Leader*, is that as long as public utilities are privately owned, no regulating body can compel financiers to invest in them or to furnish the funds for new equipment. Hence the capitalists really hold the whip-hand over the Interstate Commerce Commission.

But much larger is the company of editors who hail the Commission's change of front as evidence that we are on the threshold of a period of intelligent, constructive railroad regulation. When the future historian sums up the benefits accruing to this country from Europe's war, he will, according to the Chicago *Herald*, head the list with some such statement as this: "The war waked up the Interstate Commerce Commission and induced a majority of its members to view the railway problem more as of the living present and less as of the dying past." The Springfield *Republican* and the New York *Times* are reassured by the willingness to waive theoretical requirements and be moved by immediate practical considerations. The New York *Tribune* is glad to see the Commission at last acting on the principle that regulation should work both ways: If the Commission "restricts the liberty of the railroads to seek compensation in higher rates for increased cost charges, due to legislation, wage arbitrations, or economic upheavals, it must do for the carriers what they are not allowed to do for themselves. It must be a guardian as well as a disciplinarian." And to the New York *Journal of Commerce* it almost seems as if in the process of evolution a proper system of Government control of transportation "was about to emerge."

But in the newspaper world the rate decision, after all, derives its chief importance as paving the way for general prosperity throughout the country. And in such a capacity it is welcomed with more or less jubilation by such representative papers in or near the territories affected as the Boston *Post* and *Transcript*, Worcester *Gazette*, New York *Herald*, *Sun*, *World*, *Tribune*, *Times*, Brooklyn *Citizen*, Syracuse *Post-Standard*, Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, Newark *News*, Philadelphia *Public Ledger* and *Inquirer*, Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, Washington *Herald* and *Times*, Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, Louisville *Times*, Chicago *News*, *Herald*, and *Tribune*, and St. Louis *Republic*. The beneficent effect on general trade, the New York *Evening Post* explains, will be "directly exerted by the release of railway orders for material equipment." And the Washington *Post* takes up the hopeful strain:

"Two million men are directly affected by the decision, and millions are indirectly affected. Manufacturers may now look for orders for railroad equipment. New cars, bridges, terminals, and track extensions will make business for thousands of firms. The steel and iron industry will feel the effects immediately. Coal will move forward. A demand will be made for agricultural products to feed the mill-workers and construction hands. Merchants will increase their stocks of goods because there will be a demand for them. This will start many factories which at first sight may not appear to be related to the other agencies of industry. Thus the stream of prosperity will spread and irrigate the roots of business throughout the whole country.

"One of the important results of the decision will be the reassurance to Europe that American railroad properties are a good investment."

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## PROHIBITION'S DAY IN CONGRESS

WITH 197 VOTES cast for the first national prohibition resolution to reach the voting stage in Congress to 189 against, the defenders of national prohibition are anything but downcast over their failure to win the necessary two-thirds majority, and its foes concede the remarkable strength of the movement. Congressman Hobson intends to keep up the fight, other politicians admit that prohibition will be a national issue in coming campaigns, and some newspapers seem convinced that the advent of a nation-wide drought can only be delayed. In the debate in the House of Representatives party lines were shattered, Democratic Leader Underwood and Republican Leader Mann leading in the debate against a resolution supported by both Democrats and Republicans. It was noticeable that the defenders of the proposed constitutional amendment trained their heaviest guns upon Demon Rum, piling up the evils and horrors of liquor-drinking in a way which aroused the utmost enthusiasm among the white-ribboners in the gallery. Its opponents, on the other hand, kept largely to the Constitutional issue, finding State rights easier to defend than King Alcohol. As several Washington correspondents observe, there were many temperance workers among those opposed to the "dry" amendment, notably the Southern member who elicited unsought laughter when he told how he had "downed whisky" in many counties of his native State.

In leading the debate in favor of the passage of his resolution demanding a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, Mr. Hobson told his hearers how alcohol "kills 700,000 American children every year" and "blights the lives of the people before they are born." Viewing the political side of the issue, Mr. Hobson pointed out that fourteen of our States are "State-wide" dry, that 56 per cent. of the people of our country live under prohibition laws, and 78 per cent. of our area is now dry territory. So "no one need talk about a minority of the people trying to dictate to a majority." Petitions bearing 6,000,000 names and illustrated placards with "dry" mottoes were exhibited as silent aids to Mr. Hobson's arguments. Nor was the example of Russia and other warring nations forgotten by the other speakers urging a nation-wide ban on intoxicants.

On the other side were heard the "personal liberty," "prohibition doesn't prohibit," loss of revenue, and local-option arguments. Most emphatic was the declaration that whatever its actual merits, the prohibition of the sale and manufacture of liquors was a matter for State or local, not national, legislation.

On the final ballot a majority of those voting favored the Hobson resolution, but not the necessary two-thirds, or even a majority, of the total House membership of 435. Yet the strength displayed by its supporters is surprizing, says the New York *Sun*, nor does the vote "denote by any means the full strength of prohibition." The future political beneficiaries of prohibition and the probable fate of the dry amendment "are but speculation and surmise." The momentous fact to this antiprohibition editor "is that the combination of factors against alcohol was never so potent as it is at present." While other metropolitan papers are gratified at the defeat of the amendment *The Evening Mail* is convinced that the test of strength in Congress "portends national prohibition."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

IT might even be said that civilization has declared a moratorium.—*Boston Transcript.*

EVERYBODY has a cure for war excepting Germany and the Allies.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

NACO, Ariz., should get a divorce from Naco, Sonora, on the ground of cruelty.—*Chicago News.*

COLE BLEASE can take the convicts out of jail, but he can't keep them out.—*Boston Transcript.*

AS recruiting agencies for Britain, those German guns off the coast have distanced the King's shillings.—*New York World.*

THESE are the days when Italy can get an apology from almost any nation by merely asking for it.—*Chicago Herald.*

YOU don't run for the Presidency in Mexico; you march for it at the head of an army.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

PERHAPS the Mexican towns along the border may be induced to erect bullet-proof backstops.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

EVEN the American dress and fashion journals are advocating neutral tints for spring gowns.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

WHATEVER else may be said of our preparedness for war, this country is not lacking in armchair strategists.—*Houston Chronicle.*

NOW watch the Congressmen from seacoast States demanding fortifications along with post-offices.—*Philadelphia North American.*

CUSTOM of naming British battleships from the adjectives might better be changed to interjections.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

THE Japanese newspapers are commending President Wilson's stand on national defense. There, now! That ought to quiet his American critics.—*Philadelphia North American.*

LET that high tide of prosperity come. We can swim.—*Wall Street Journal.*

EVERY day now we are expecting Liberia to issue a Black Paper.—*Newbern Sun.*

IT is no indication of speed when a railroad passes a dividend.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

THE RECRUIT!
—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun.*

WHAT to give the soldier on the firing-line? A furlough and a ticket to America.—*Chicago News.*

AMERICAN arms-manufacturers don't care now whether there's a revolution in Mexico or not.—*Boston Transcript.*

THAT "ferryman" whose house in Flanders has been besieged for a month must be Monsieur Charon.—*Springfield Republican.*

THANKING you one and all for your kind attention, Gen. Louis Botha, of South Africa, announces that the Boer rebellion is at an end.—*Chicago Herald.*

THERE is also a Chicago man, quoted by *The Tribune*, who translates *Deutschland über alles* to mean "It's all over with the Dutch."—*Kansas City Star.*

THE "lights-out" order still obtains in England, and the censors are doing their share to keep the country in the dark.—*Philadelphia North American.*

ONE thing that prevents the public from becoming wrought up about Naco is that about four out of five people think it is a new kind of breakfast food.—*Chicago News.*

THE high cost of living gets a hard jolt at last. Hereafter you need pay only $40,000 a gram for radium, instead of $120,000.—*Philadelphia North American.*

SOME of the humor of the European conflict is that G. Bernard Shaw's articles on it have been headed "Common Sense About the War."—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

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# FOREIGN COMMENT

## TEMPTING JAPAN TO FIGHT IN EUROPE

THAT "menagerie of savage races," as the *Kölnische Zeitung* calls the army of the Allies, will add yet another strain to its complex make-up if the views of M. Pichon, an eminent French diplomat and publicist, prevail. For some time past he has conducted, in the columns of the Paris *Temps*, an indefatigable campaign for the employment of Japanese troops in Europe. Up to the present no responsible paper in France has indorsed his policy, but the *Temps* has published an editorial headed "The Japanese Alliance," in which it cautiously hints that Japan's needs are mainly financial, as:

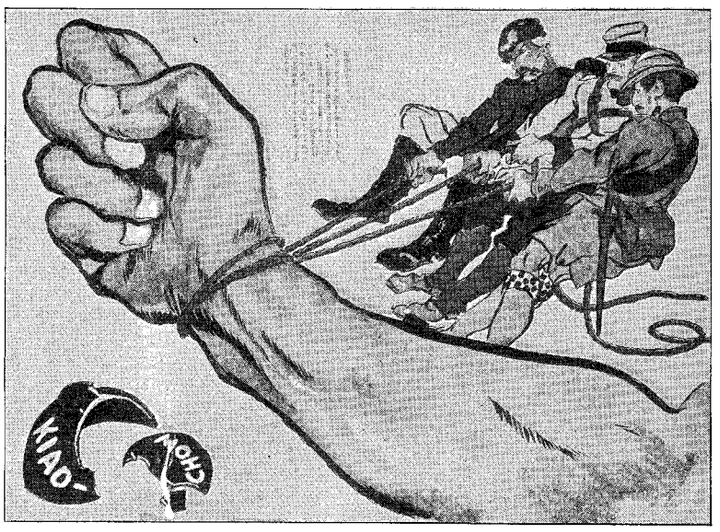
"She requires immense sums for the development of China, to which her attention must now be directed after her failure to obtain an entry into the more distant market countries."

The *Temps* then hints that the question of Japan's aid in Europe is mainly a matter of substantial compensation, as "Japan is unaccustomed to act without full preliminary guaranties," and, after giving warning against any overeagerness to obtain Japan's aid without counting the cost, concludes:

"It is now our duty to calculate how far the Japanese factor should enter into the range of hypotheses based on a long and arduous war. It is for the allied generals and diplomats to decide the problem, but we hope that they will not do it without full scrutiny of all sides of the question. Only thus can effective Japanese participation in the European conflict take place."

Turning to Great Britain, we find Dr. Dillon in *The Contemporary Review*, and an anonymous writer in *The Fortnightly Review*, seriously inviting Japanese troops to come over to Europe. Dr. Dillon says he is assured that the project is workable, and that it can hardly be gainsaid that 500,000 thoroughly trained Japanese troops would turn the scale at the present juncture. It is held equally true that no hesitation should be felt about inviting them over, provided the scheme is feasible. The writer in *The Fortnightly* says the objection to Asiatics is one of the old-fashioned prejudices that will not hold water these days. Germany is fighting not only for the hegemony of Europe, but for her colonies. Should she win, she would soon have her own way on other continents. Asia thus can not be kept out of it.

Yet, judging from the tone of the Japanese press, Japan is not likely to respond to the French appeal. Nor has the Japanese Government, if we are to believe what Foreign Minister Baron Kato has to say, considered the matter formally or informally. In an interview with the representative of the Tokyo *Jiji-Shimpo*, Baron Kato denies that the Cabinet has any desire to join hands with the Allies in the European theater of war.




A PERTINENT QUESTION.

JAPAN—"Want a loan of this arm, eh? You say it's good for something greater than Kiaochow? Ah yes; but what do I get for its service?" —*Tokyo Puck.*

With the solitary exception of the Tokyo *Yorodzu* and *Yamato*, the metropolitan newspapers of Japan are unanimous in believing that no troops should be sent to the French borders to fight the Kaiser's soldiers. They one and all express deep sympathy for the Allies, especially France, in their life-and-death struggle with Germany, but regret Japan's inability to see her way clear to dispatch an expedition to so distant a continent.

The Tokyo *Kokumin* is virtuously indignant that any Power should intimate an intention of compensating Japan liberally if she were to send an army to Europe, and proudly declares that the Mikado's army is not "for hire," and that it can never be induced to fight for any consideration that can be spoken of in terms of dollars and cents.

Even the *Hochi*, a Tokyo journal which has often been charged with being jingoistic, is in this case a strong opponent of the proposal to drag Japan into the European arena. The Mikado's army, it asserts, is, as it always has been, a weapon of self-defense and not a tool of offense or self-aggrandizement. Japan has never sent an army abroad but for the purpose of defending her existence, and it continues:

"Our campaign against Kiaochow was inevitable because of our alliance with Great Britain and because of the warlike activities of Germany in the Far East. But once Tsing-tao is reduced and once the Pacific is clear of German war-ships, our duty is done, and we should not be urged to play a part in the world-war beyond the extent of complying with the terms of the Anglo-Japanese treaty."

The Japanese press are not unmindful of the Western nations' innate racial prejudice against Orientals, and think that it will be freely exploited by Germany and even by America the moment Japan occupies the European arena. The more brilliant the feats of the Japanese troops, they assert, the more insinuating will be the criticism of unfriendly Powers. Considering all circumstances, the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi* and the Osaka *Mainichi* repudiate the idea of aiding the Allies.

Against these almost unanimous views, the Tokyo *Yamato* asserts that Japan would render a great service to the cause of humanity if she were to send a strong army to Europe and thus speedily terminate the bloodiest war the world has ever witnessed. That this war should unnecessarily be prolonged is, the journal believes, an outrage to humanity, and the sooner it ends the better will it be for the civilization of the world and the progress of the human race. In the judgment of the *Yamato*, of course, Germany is in the wrong, and the punishment due to her must be dealt out promptly, so that the world at large may not suffer needlessly from the inevitable effects of a protracted warfare.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## ENGLAND AS GERMANY'S ONLY ENEMY

ENGLAND IS THE ARCH-ENEMY and the cause of all the trouble. This is the unanimous view in Germany, and is exprest by the Imperial Chancellor in the Reichstag itself. It is echoed by the great organs of German opinion like the *Kölnische Zeitung*, the *Berliner Tageblatt*, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and by every paper in the Fatherland down to the most obscure sheet in the smallest provincial town. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, in opening the latest session of the Reichstag, according to the report in the semiofficial Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, said:

"The real responsibility falls upon the British Government. The Cabinet in London could have made war impossible if it had declared, without ambiguity, in Petrograd that Great Britain would not allow a Continental war to develop from the Austro-Servian conflict. . . . The Cabinet in London allowed this monstrous world-wide war to come about, hoping, with the help of the Entente, to destroy the vitality of England's greatest European competitor in the world's markets. Therefore England and Russia have, before God and man, the responsibility of the catastrophe which has fallen upon Europe."

From the banks of the Rhine comes this confirmation of the Chancellor's words in an editorial of the *Kölnische Zeitung:*

"Europe has but one arch-enemy, and that is Great Britain. And just so long as she is allowed, as hitherto, to use the Continent merely as the instrument of her own interests, the arch-enemy she will remain. This enemy, this viper that gnaws at Europe's real culture, must be crusht, utterly annihilated with blood and iron. And the day of the British destruction is close at hand."

In another issue the *Kölnische Zeitung* fastens the responsibility upon England in more categorical terms; the war, it says,

"is essentially called forth by the rivalry for power between only two States—England and Germany. We name England first because, as we confidently believe ourselves able to prove, England was the provocative, Germany the defensive, factor in the duel."

Next comes an influential organ in the capital, the Berlin *Tägliche Rundschau*, which considers—

"It is being more and more clearly recognized that England is the evil spirit of all Europe, that England is actually not a 'European' State at all, that England has really been the vampire of Europe for centuries, that England's power would long have been broken if she did not—as Bismarck exprest it—always find a strong but stupid fellow on the mainland, who would fight her wars for her."

Even so staid and conservative a paper as the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, the most aristocratic organ in the Fatherland, freely and frankly admits that, while it is willing to forgive and forget as far as other countries are concerned, it hates and distrusts England:

"Our hatred will for many years remain focused with special intensity on the British, who will have to conduct themselves with more than ordinary decency, and give us constant and unmistakable proof of good-will for a long time to come before they will be considered worthy of the reestablishment of former relations with Germany."

After England, the German papers are most angry with Japan, but hold England responsible for Japanese actions in China and the Pacific. The *Berliner Tageblatt*, however, sees good coming out of evil. It says:

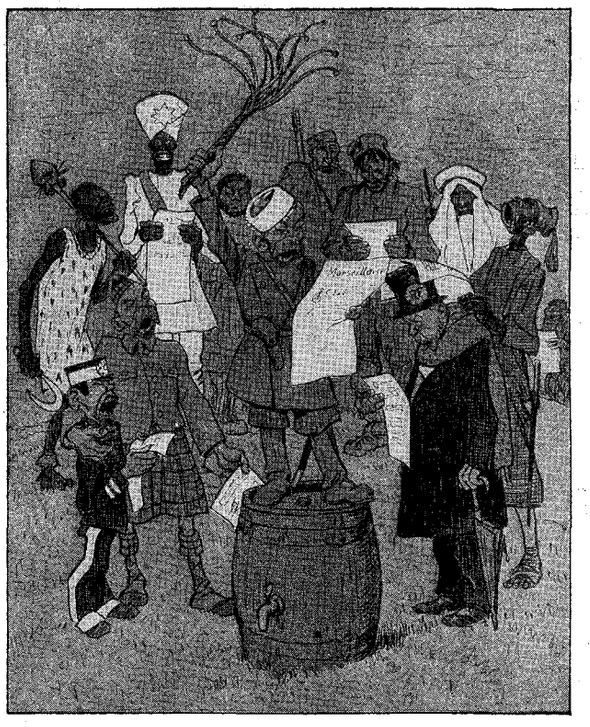
"The yellow-skinned Britons show that they have amply profited by the lessons they have received from the white-skinned ones by starting on a crusade against their German teachers. . . . But Grey will soon get his deserts. The Japanese will seize the earliest opportunity to relieve themselves of the guardianship of their white prototypes.

"We Germans may rejoice in the knowledge that the common piracy against German property, to which the British have bribed and incited their yellow relatives, has in it the germs of a development of great interests for us, interests from which the United States will certainly not be excluded."

THE INNOCENT.

CROWN PRINCE—"This ought to make father laugh!"

[In an interview the Crown Prince is reported to have said, "As to being a war agitator, I am truly sorry that people don't know me better. There is no 'War Party' in Germany now—nor has there ever been."] —*Punch* (London).



FREEDOM'S BARDS.

NICHOLAS—"Come, boys, we must sing the Marseillaise, so that the world can know that we're fighting for freedom."

—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

TWO SORTS OF MUSIC.

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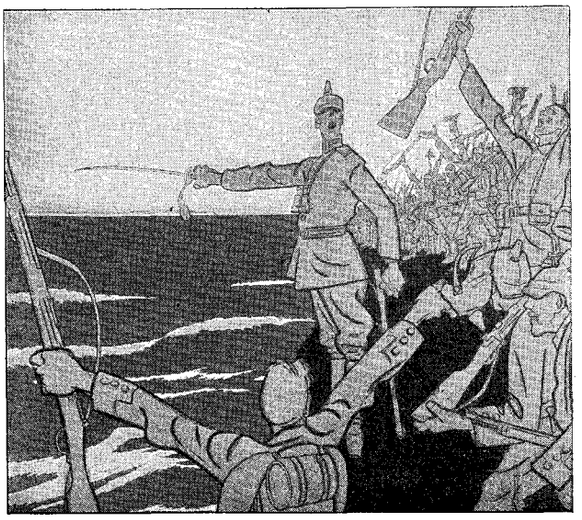
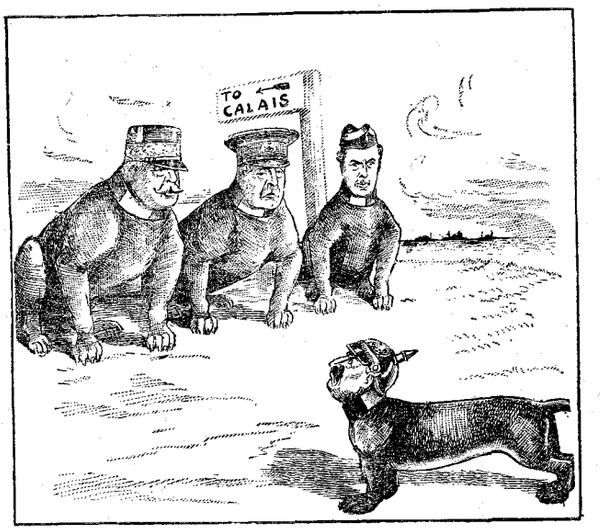


THE GOAL IN SIGHT.

"Now, comrades, we're through with Belgium. There lies England!" —©*Simplicissimus* (Munich).




"NO, YOU DON'T!"

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

OPPOSITE PICTORIAL PROPHECIES OF THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

## ENGLISH FEAR OF INVASION

ENGLISH ANXIETY, even before the recent German raid upon the east coast, was seen in the columns of the London *Times*, where correspondents kept asking what to do in case of invasion. Mr. H. G. Wells, the author, boldly takes the bull by the horns and advises civilians to open fire upon the enemy wherever and whenever they may catch sight of them. This advice has raised a storm of protest not only in *The Times*, where it originally appeared, but also in the German press, where the British are threatened with terrible reprisals should anything of the sort occur. Another well-known author, Mr. Arnold Bennett, replying to Mr. Wells in *The Times*, writes:

"The Germans have not fought according to the rules of civilized warfare as laid down at The Hague. But in this regrettable fact we can find no excuse for imitating them. It is against the rules of civilized warfare for civilians to attempt to kill soldiers. Single snipers would expose their villages to reprisals whose nature we know; and, further, no bands of snipers formed suddenly in an emergency would have the slightest chance of being recognized by the enemy as combatants."

The following extract from a letter of the Earl of Winchilsea, also in *The Times*, actually admits that invasion, so long laughed to scorn by the English, is not only possible, but might even be successful:

"I do not think that a German raid on these shores is likely, altho it may be undertaken in the last resort as a desperate expedient to delude the masses of the German people. But it is abundantly plain that, if made, a measure of success, if only temporary, might attend it, and it is equally clear that the Government itself thinks so."

In reporting a debate in the House of Commons the London *Daily Mail* shows that the Government is imprest by this possibility. The Under-Secretary for War, in reply to a member who asked the Government to issue instructions to civilians in case of invasion, admitted that the Government was in consultation with the local authorities, but thought it undesirable to reveal anything further. One of these local authorities, however, the Earl of Warwick, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Essex, makes it abundantly clear that civilians will not be permitted to have a finger in the pie. In addressing a public meeting in Essex, according to the London *Standard*, the Earl said:

"A man who, on the impulse of the moment, shoots in protection of his family may bring on the surrounding inhabitants, perfectly innocent tho they might be, the most terrible reprisals. I hope the inhabitants of our county, if they wish to be of service, will put themselves under some discipline or authority, so that we may hear nothing of people going about advising promiscuous shooting."

Meanwhile the German papers speak in no uncertain terms of what may be expected if resistance is offered by any but uniformed soldiers. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"The invaders will quite rightly take the sharpest defensive measures, and Wells, who will then have a chance to show whether in an emergency he has the courage he shows with his pen, need not be surprized if some fine day he himself suffers the fate he advocates for German officers. . . . Whoever places himself beyond the pale of laws created by humanity must not afterward complain of barbarism."

Still more plain is the warning given by the *Kölnische Zeitung:*

"We wish to say at this early date that the procedure planned in England violates international law in the grossest fashion and must entail the gravest consequences to the English civilian population. . . . If that occurs to which responsible and irresponsible people in England are now inciting the nation, the English will get a feel of the iron fist of martial law and they will be sickened of their excesses just as their Belgian allies were."

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NAME-CHANGING IN BRITAIN—From one of the Canadian papers, the Toronto *Globe*, we learn that the London *Graphic* has compiled a list of the Germans living in Great Britain—presumably naturalized—who have changed their names since the outbreak of war:

"The list, a lengthy one, is taken from the statutory advertisements in the London *Times*. The changes evidence keen anxiety on the part of these Germans to divest themselves of all traces of Teutonic origin. Some have merely Anglicized their German names. For instance, Gruenwald becomes Greenwood, Jonghaus is translated into Younghouse, Schneider is merged in Taylor. The great majority, however, have decided to break with their Teutonic past and make a new start as naturalized British subjects.

"The list discloses a strange desire for names associated with the British Peerage and the old county families. These newborn Britons, evidently, have gone to Debrett for inspiration. Stanley—one of the oldest and most honored names in British history—supplies a long-felt want to plebeian Teutons, who hitherto have rejoiced in the names Freudemacher, Schleicher, Schultz, Steineke, and Zanzig. Rosenthal is disguised under Rossendale and Rodney. Plain Herr Hahn assumes the euphonious

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hyphenated name of Mr. Sidney-Vernon. Haubitzer and Horwitz are changed into Howard. Students of English literature, like Bussweiller, Schlencker, and Schneider, become, respectively, Boswell, Spencer, and Congreve.

"Nor has Scotland been neglected by some of these pro-British Teutons. Gelobter has selected Hamilton as a family name that need bring no blush of shame to the cheeks of the owner; Gottlieb finds distinction in Graham, while Klusmann, Oppenheim, Schloss, Schmitz, and Zerffi have assumed the names Maclaren, Openshaw, Mackenzie, Macdonald, and Douglas. Sir Walter Scott has always been a prime favorite in Germany, and a knowledge of his books may have inspired this preference for Scottish names. A Saxon wag in an English daily suggests that the change from Teutonic to Scottish names may have been suggested by the Scottish tradition of success in commerce and industry—like the Chinaman who, finding himself in a Scottish community in New Zealand, felt he could not prosper till he changed his name to McChang."

## PORTUGAL'S QUANDARY

PORTUGAL STANDS ARMED, thus fulfilling her obligations under the treaty made some four hundred years ago with England, says Senhor F. E. Lero, the Portuguese Minister at Rome, in an interview published in the *Secolo Romano*. This treaty, he explains, has been several times renewed and modified, the last time in 1898, and while, thus far, Portugal has taken no active part in the war, it is not because the treaty has lost any of its force. He states that his country is merely waiting until it learns just what England's needs are and how the Portuguese troops can be most effectively employed, tho large reenforcements have been sent to the Portuguese colonies in Africa to cooperate with the British should occasion arise:

"The treaty between England and Portugal is more than a formal contract. It is a national tradition of many centuries. . . . At present 80,000 men are being trained for the army. We trust to be able eventually to raise 130,000 men. We first wish to wait and see how many men England demands of us and what we can do. For the time being the allied fleets possess two excellent bases of operation in our ports of Lisbon and Lagos."

FEEDING THE FLAMES.

MILITARISM—"I've fuel enough to last through the new year."
—*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

Meanwhile another Portuguese writer, Dr. Cunha e Costa, expresses in the columns of the Lisbon *A Naçao* the frankest admiration for the British Army, which, he says, is actuated by the conviction that:

"Great Britain is necessary to the harmony and general equilibrium of the world, not by oppressing it, as Germany wishes to do, but, quite on the contrary, by delivering it from tyranny. This sentiment constitutes the key to the imperturbable and formidable serenity in face of peril and the unshakable confidence in final victory."

SAFE AND SANE WARFARE.

GREY (to the ex-King of Portugal)—"Look here, Manuel, you ought to declare war on Germany, too. Why, it's every decent man's duty. Besides, you can't be hurt; you've nothing to lose."
—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Meanwhile Germany is exerting pressure to keep Portugal from active hostilities. According to the London *Daily Chronicle*, Germany has presented at Lisbon a formal apology for three German raids into Portuguese territory, one in Mozambique and two in Angola. In the pages of the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, Dr. Ludwig Stein charges that Portugal is being coerced by the Allies:

"The Portuguese Republic is at the moment being prest by England and coaxed by France with flattery. Both of these allies are endeavoring to induce poor Portugal to participate in this world-conflict in an active manner—France with cake and honey, England with the whip."

He then warns the Republic of the danger from the Royalists, backed by English gold:

"In the surrounding of the expatriated king Dom Manuel, who is now sojourning on English soil, living in the most intimate intercourse with the royal family of England, feverish activity is displayed.

"The ex-King is desired to participate actively in this present war in order to reenter Lisbon at the head of the loyalists.

"The young Republic would, therefore, commit suicide if, through joining in this war in consequence of the coaxing of France or bulldozing of England, this were to happen. . . . . .

"The fateful question Portugal must answer to-day is:

"'Do you wish to be an independent State and remain under a free administration, where none but Portuguese are to be in command, or an English province, with Dom Manuel at the head?'"

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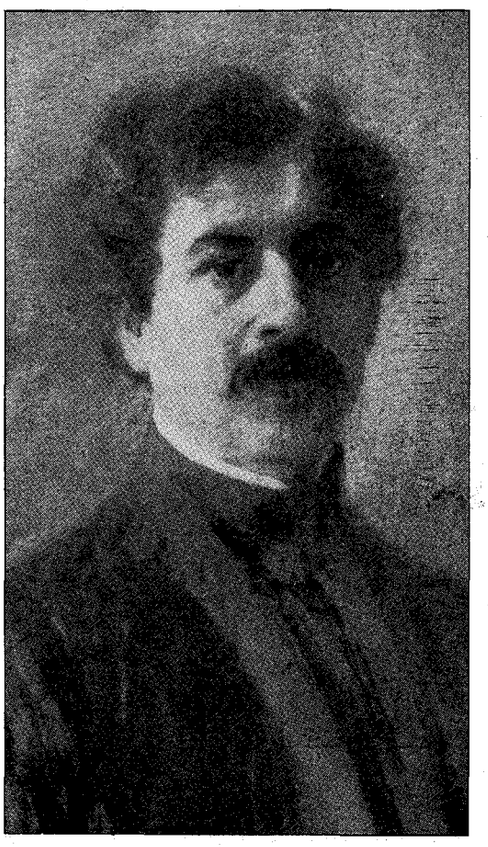
# HOW PLANTS REACT TO PAIN AND PLEASURE

LAST SUMMER, Prof. Jagadis Chandra Bose, of the Presidency College, Calcutta, India, who is now on a visit to the United States, astonished scientific men by his marvelous experiments on plant life, where the plants were made to reveal the history of their experiences by means of autographic records. The idea that animals and plants feel pain and exhilaration in exactly the same way may be regarded by the general public as grotesque. And yet, the work of many modern plant-physiologists, and specially that of Professor Bose, seems to have established the theory that the stimulus to motion in both plants and animals is of the same nervous character. This interesting subject is discust by Professor Bose himself in *The Modern Review* (Calcutta). All plants, he tells us, are sensitive, and in certain of them there are tissues which beat spontaneously like the heart-beat of the animal. These throbbings are affected by drugs in the same manner as are the pulsations of the animal heart. Response to electric stimulus, too, is identical in the plant and in the animal. There remained only the question of the nervous impulse in plants, the discovery of which was announced by Professor Bose ten years ago, altho his conclusions have only recently found acceptance by the Royal Society. Says a writer in *The Nation* (London):



DR. JAGADIS CHANDRA BOSE,
**An Indian scientific** wizard who makes plants tell their feelings.

"In a room near Maida Vale, there is an unfortunate carrot, strapped to the table of an unlicensed vivisector. The wires of an electric battery pass through two glass tubes full of a white substance; they are like two legs whose feet are buried in the flesh of the carrot. When the vegetable is pinched with a pair of forceps it winces. It is so strapped that its shudder of pain pulls an electric recorder, to which is attached a tiny mirror. This casts a beam of light on the frieze at the other end of the room, and thus enormously exaggerates the tremor of the carrot. A pinch near the right-hand tube sends the beam seven to eight feet to the right, a pinch near the other wire sends it as far to the left. Thus can science reveal the feelings of even so stolid a vegetable as the carrot.

"It is Professor Bose who invented this and other delicate apparatus for demonstrating the sensations of plants, or, at any rate, their movement under stimuli which cause sensation in us. He has brought the fruits of his ardent research from India and put them at the disposal of Austria, Germany, Great Britain, and other European countries; and in some quarters the parallelism that he establishes between animal and plant nature has awakened a great deal of enthusiasm. He has attacked with imagination many problems just at that point where scientific botanists had given them up as being beyond their scope, and even if he had done no more, he has measured the known life of plants with a new minuteness. One of his delicate machines records the exact rhythm of a leaf's pulsation. A needle sets it down in dots on a piece of smoked glass. Then when the professor doses the prisoner with alcohol the curve becomes one of exhilaration. He gives it carbon dioxid; the plant grows ill, and signifies the same in its Morse code. He poisons it, and the pulse ticks dolefully lower and lower till it stops. Any farmer knows that his wheat can be overfed as well as underfed. Professor Bose reads the exact story on his telltale, and it is one more argument that the life of the plant is the life of the animal in almost all its incidents, only in less degree.

"Professor Bose finds the chords telegraphic of the plant's feeling. A sensitive mimosa harnessed to a needle deflects it when an electric shock has been applied. An ingenious contrivance slides a smoked-glass plate past the needle at a given rate per second, and it is found that the response follows the shock by about six-hundredths of a second. If the plant is tired or ill (having been subjected to such conditions as make human beings tired or ill), response may be twice as slow. The apparatus can be set to give a shock at every hour, the needle making an indelible record of each, and then it is found that the plant is so fast asleep between 6 and 9 A.M. that the shock does not actuate the depressor muscle. We had known that the breathing of the vegetables was at its lowest in the early morning, and 'the sleeping period' of a plant is a term often used before, but there is something in this nerve-test with its self-drawn graph that wakes up Western science, and makes it wonder whether it has been as imaginative as it ought to have been.

"The vegetable has been a parable for man, an analogy not quite on all fours, an argument by poetic license. Closer investigations will deduce from it laws of life immediately applicable to the once-considered separate kingdom of animals of locomotion. Plants, like animals, grow tired, rejoice, despond. A greenhouse life makes them less than themselves, certainly overgrown and flabby, poorly capable of response to shock till they have carefully hardened to a fuller existence.

"It is impossible to estimate the effect of this rather psychic stone flung by Professor Bose into the pool of physical botany; there are so many directions through which the ripples must run. We wonder what the verdict of his machines would be on the nerves and sentiments of those plants that are male on one root and female on another. Again, what aid may they not render to the hybridizer or the producer of new varieties through selection? In the wider sweep of the ripple what bearing have they on the difficult heresy of the inheritance of acquired character? On the other hand, the plant has become a more eligible witness to prove the case for all life. Can the plant be trained to anticipate its shock and respond by association of ideas? Can it show memory in a finer sense than that of the scarlet-runner referred to by Sir Francis Darwin in his address to the British Association in 1908? There are countless questions for the answering of which our little brothers the 'vegetating animals' will be put to the test."

The nature of the remarkable machine by which Professor Bose

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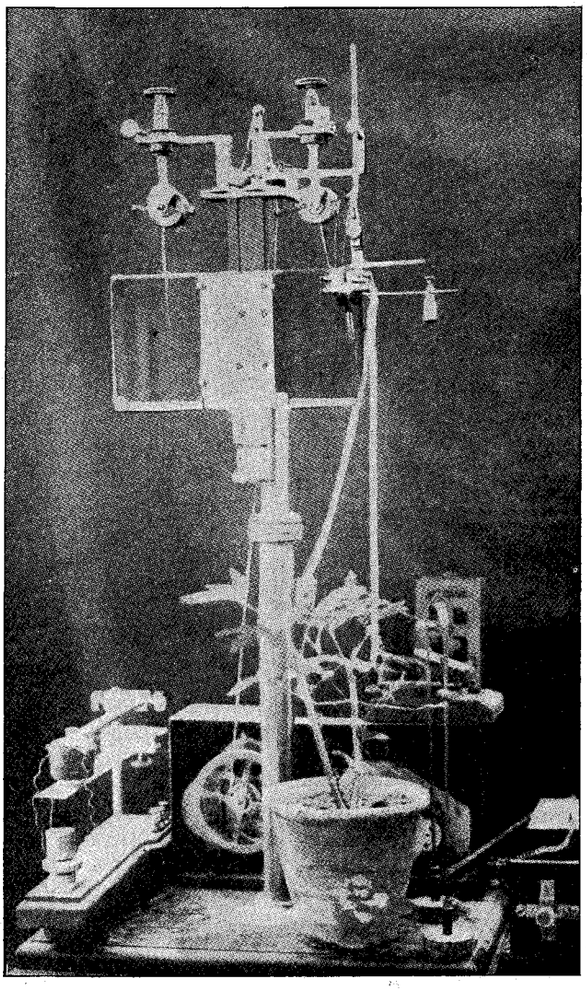
has accomplished the feats described may be seen from his own description in his article in *The Modern Review*, alluded to above. Says Professor Bose:

"The principle of my 'Resonant Recorder' depends on the phenomenon known in music as resonance or sympathetic



DR. BOSE'S METHOD OF RECORDING THE SENSATIONS OF A PLANT.
The Duplex Resonant Recorder in operation.

vibration. We may be so tuned as to thrill to certain notes and not to others. An artificial plant can be constructed to resonate to a sound of a definite pitch. The drum of an artificial ear may be made of a thin soap-film; a beam of light reflected from its surface forms characteristic patterns of color on a screen. To various cries this ear remains deaf, but the apathy disappears as soon as the note to which the ear is tuned is sounded at a distance. On account of sympathetic vibration the artificial ear-film is thrown into wildest commotion, and the hitherto quiescent color pattern on the screen is now converted into a whirlpool of indescribably gorgeous colors of peacock green and molten gold.

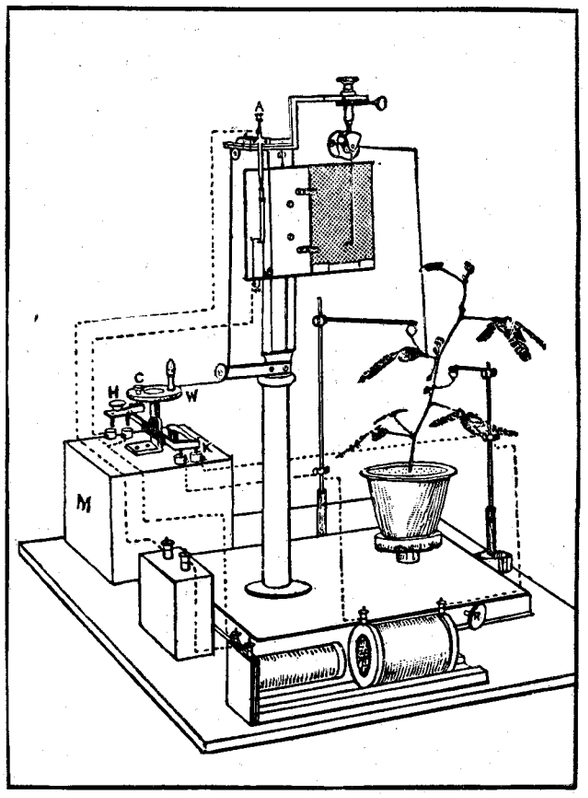
"In the same manner, if the strings of different violins are exactly tuned together, then the note sounded on one will cause the other to vibrate in sympathy. We may likewise tune a vibrating 'writer' with a musical reed. Suppose the reed and the writer had both been tuned to vibrate a hundred times in a second. When the reed is sounded the writer will also begin to vibrate in sympathy. In consequence of this, the writer will no longer remain in continuous contact with the recording plate, but will deliver a succession of taps, a hundred times in a second. The record will therefore consist of a series of dots, the distance between one dot and the next representing one-hundredth part of a second. With other recorders it is possible to measure still shorter intervals. It will now be understood how by the 'Resonant Recorder' we not only get rid of the error due to friction, but make the record itself measure time, in as short periods as may be desired. The instrument is so delicate that it may record a time interval as short as the thousandth part of a single beat of the heart. . . . . .

"The plant has thus been made to exhibit many of the activities which we have been accustomed to associate only with animal life. In the one case, as in the other, stimulus of any kind will induce a responsive thrill. There are rhythmic tissues in the plant which, like those in the animal, go on throbbing ceaselessly. These spontaneous pulsations in one case, as in the other, are affected by various drugs in an identical manner. And in one case, as in the other, the tremor of excitation is transmitted with a definite and measured speed from point to point along fiberlike channels.

"We have now before our mind's eye the whole organism of the moving, perceiving, and responding plant—a complex unity and not a congeries of unrelated parts. The barriers which separate kindred phenomena are thus thrown down, and the animal and the plant are seen to be a multiform unity in a single ocean of being."

Professor Bose's principal contribution to plant physiology is his demonstration, by means of this instrument, that the transmission of plant stimuli is fundamentally similar to that of the nerve-impulse in animals. He claims to have definitely disproved the old hydromechanical theory of the plant impulse by showing that physiological changes cause the rate of transmission to vary, that the impulse is arrested by the same things that arrest the nerve-current in animals, and finally that stimulation can be effected in plants without any mechanical disturbance whatever. These points could not have been proved without the ability to record extremely rapid vibrations furnished by Professor Bose's new instrument.

Professor Bose, who is recognized as India's greatest scientist, was born in Bengal nearly fifty years ago. After a brilliant career at Calcutta University, he migrated to Christ's College, Cambridge, where he gained a scholarship and subsequently graduated in natural science, taking the degree of A.M. from




THE RESONANT RECORDER IN DETAIL.

Cambridge University and later that of D.Sc. from London. He has lectured before the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, as well as in India and America. The British Government has recognized his work by admitting him as Companion to both the Indian orders of knighthood, the Indian Empire and the Star of India, and has probably further honors in store for him when he retires from the Indian Educational Service.

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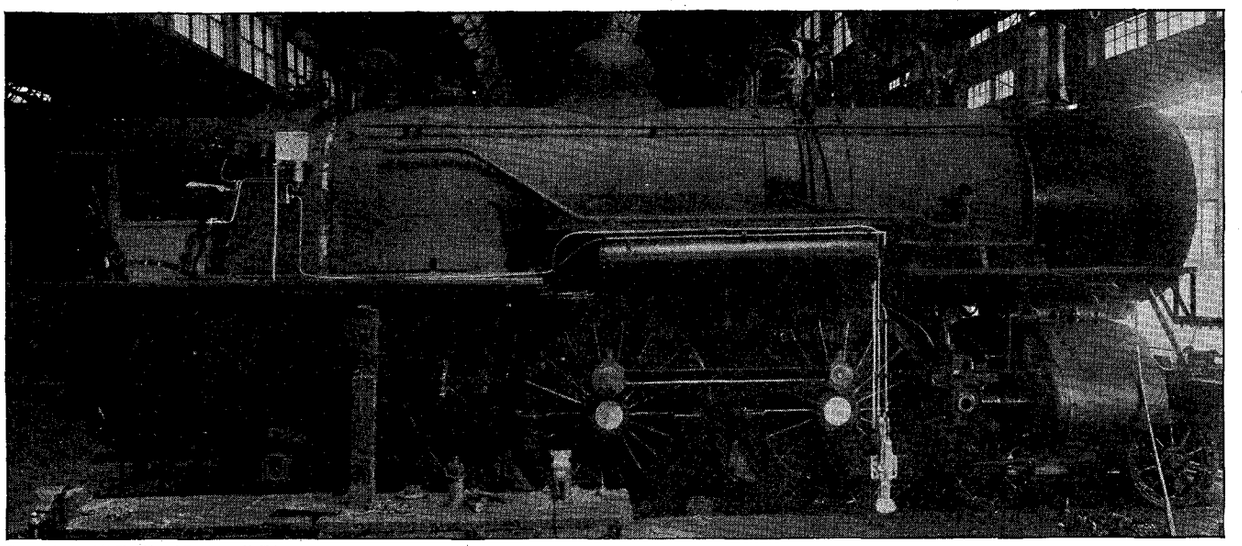

By courtesy of "The Signal Engineer," Chicago.

AN ENGINE THAT CAN NOT RUN PAST A SIGNAL.

A cabless locomotive with the automatic train-control painted white. It halts a train going 60 miles an hour within 2,000 feet.

## A TRAIN-STOP THAT WORKS

APPARENTLY THE RAILROAD companies are now estopped from claiming that no effective automatic train-stop has yet been devised. When a company has equipped ninety locomotives and 107 miles of double-track road with the device in question, and has used the stops for a year with complete success, even when the track was blocked with snow and ice, the general use by railroads of some such device would seem to be inevitable. The result in the saving of life and property can hardly be estimated, for the engineer as a factor in the prevention of collisions will hereafter be cut out entirely, the mere setting of the signal ensuring a stoppage of the train. And when the engineer is relieved from this responsibility, the strain that so often wrecks his nervous system will also be removed. Automatic train-stops have been patented in stacks, and doubtless many of them are capable of commercial development and will be so developed; but the particular stop that has worked so well in practise is the Miller, made in Staunton, Va. The road on which it has been used is the Chicago & Eastern Illinois. Says a writer in *The Railway Age Gazette* (Chicago, November 27):

"The apparatus is electro-mechanical, so called. A ramp fixt on the ties, 22 inches outside of the track-rail, engages a member depending from the engine. The ramps are fixt in the rear of each automatic block-signal a sufficient distance to allow room in which to stop fast trains. The ramp, when not electrified, causes an application of the air-brakes; when electrified, it energizes an electro-magnet on the engine which prevents the operation of the brake-applying apparatus. There is no visual or audible signal, and no speed-recorder; neither is the operation of the apparatus affected in any way by the speed of the train; tho these additional features have been worked out, so that they could be readily applied.

"Each ramp is 180 feet long with a short insulated section in the middle, making virtually two contact pieces. The outgoing end of the ramp is kept constantly electrified, so that an engine moving backward, as in switching operations, would never be stopt. The ramps are made of 35-pound standard T-iron.

"The contact member on the locomotive consists of a shoe fastened to the bottom of a vertically movable piston working against a strong spring, the whole being supported on the back end of the crosshead guides. The piston is raised three inches when it engages the ramp, the ramp being three inches higher in the center than at the point near the end where the shoe strikes it.

"The movement of the piston opens a valve, allowing air-pressure from the air-brake train-line to enter a small air-cylinder in the cab of the locomotive. This pressure forces a piston upward; and this piston operates a crank controlled by an electric lock. The lock, mounted on an axle, revolves if its magnet is deenergized, but does not revolve if the magnet is energized. Revolving, an arm attached to it operates a three-ported valve, allowing air-pressure from the train-line to enter the operating cylinder. This opens the engineman's air-brake valve, giving a service application of the brakes, and closes the throttle.

"The electric lock is operated by a current from the road-side battery conveyed through a wire extending from the shoe upward through a pipe to the box in the locomotive-cab which contains the lock.

"Thus the absence of the electric current at a ramp, from any cause, will result in the application of the air-brakes. There is train-line pressure in all pipes, and a failure of pipes or their connections also causes a stop."

Immediately after the first installation, we are told, two enginemen were employed as traveling inspectors, with orders to make surprize tests. Enginemen never knew when or where one of these men would board the train. The inspectors were required to report daily the exact conditions met, on each train, when passing each ramp and each signal. During the entire time nothing has ever been encountered showing a false clear condition, and by changing minor details to meet operating conditions the number of unnecessary stops has been gradually reduced. To quote further:

"In a given month . . . there were 122 cases of trains being stopt by the ramps. Of these, 107 are to be classed as normal; that is to say, the engineman found the visual signal against him. Fifteen stops were caused by defects of apparatus, the block in advance being clear. These causes are classified as follows: two because of a broken wire on the engine magnet; one by a broken wire at the shoe; one because of wires crossed; six by the burning out of relays at the ramp; one by failure of battery; four by defective relays at the ramp.

"To test the practicability of applying air-brakes safely on long trains by means of an automatic apparatus, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois has made a number of experiments; and as a result of these experiments all of the locomotives used on long and heavy freight-trains have been fitted with a control device which applies the air-brakes but does not close the throttle. With the lighter locomotives used on passenger- and fast freight-trains, the brakes are first applied and then the throttle is shut off after the reduction in pressure has had time to reach the rear end of the train. With the long and heavy freight-trains, however, it was found that the automatic apparatus closed the throttle too soon. The throttle is now in complete control of the engineman. On passenger-trains and light freights, the stops made by the apparatus are regarded as satisfactory.

"In order to get a good idea of the performance of the train-

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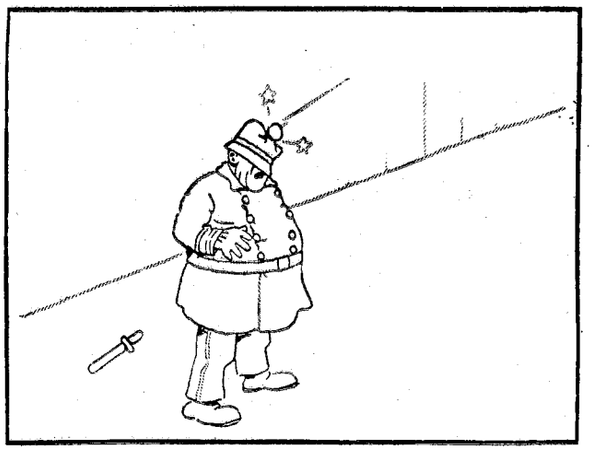
stops in bad weather, orders were given to the maintainers not to touch the ramps or to clear snow and ice from them during last winter, nor to adjust them during the summer when track was surfaced. A recent inspection of the ramps showed that none of them had been displaced a half-inch out of line in the entire length. No damage had been done to any of the ramps by parts dragging from cars. The ramp is fixt close to the running-rail; and the ends of it are bent downward and safely buried under the ties. . . . . .

"A good example of the successful operation of the apparatus under adverse conditions is given in the report of Inspector Wamba, of the trip of passenger-train No. 4, on February 23, 1914, when there were snow-drifts six and eight feet deep in the cuts and the temperature was about zero. The storm had begun on the morning of the day before and continued all night, snow falling continuously and drifting badly, with a strong northeast wind. The windows of the cab of the locomotive were covered with snow on the outside and with a good deal of ice on the inside, caused by the melting and subsequent freezing of snow which was drawn into the cab by suction. The engineman's clothing was so badly frozen by the snow, which was blown in and covered everything in the cab, that he had to be relieved for a part of his trip by the inspector, who had been an engineer on the road. Most of the signals were not seen at all, and dependence was placed entirely on the automatic apparatus. All of the 16 signals shown on the report indicated 'proceed' except one, No. 106, at which the train was stopt by the control apparatus. After the train had been stopt, the signal was seen to be red. The train made practically its running time, the engineman declaring that he felt safe because of his knowledge of the reliability of the train-control apparatus. At the end of the trip the apparatus—shoe, wiring, piping, and all details—was examined and found to be in perfect condition, altho the shoe was a solid mass of ice and frozen snow."



THE MOVIE CARTOONIST SCORES.
A hit that the fans of both camps cheered.

## "HAND-MADE" ART IN THE MOVIES

THE EARLIEST MOVING PICTURES were drawn by hand before photography had been brought to its present degree of perfection. Some of us remember them in the form of toys, common in our childhood under the name of the "zootrope" and other trade designations. They were viewed directly, through slits in a moving cylinder or disk, and were not thrown on a screen with a lantern, like their present improved descendants. It is interesting to note, however, that the hand-made movie is coming into fashion again. At present it appears in the form of more or less absurd cartoons; but the success of these shows that it is possible for an artist to impress his ideas upon an audience through the moving picture as well as through one that stands still. It is possible that we may one day have a Sargent, a Sorolla, or even a Raffael of the movies, altho the mere physical labor necessary to wrestle with the technique of such pictures might well deter an artist without the physical development of a Hercules. Even the task of producing with the pencil an ordinary cartoon film is no joke, as is explained in an interview with Wallace Carlson, the cartoonist, published in *Cartoons* (Chicago, December). Says Mr. Carlson, as quoted in this magazine:

"These cartoons are made with a stop camera which is on a platform above the table where the drawings are placed to be photographed. For each revolution of the handle one photograph is taken. The number of pictures for each drawing is determined by the speed of action required. If you are showing a man speeding by in an auto, only one picture of each drawing would be taken, and when the film is projected on the screen—sixteen pictures to the second—the action would be very fast. To show a man slowly walking along, three or four exposures must be made of each drawing, and it requires about fifty drawings to move a man from second base to the club-house.

"Making a set of drawings for the reel is a rather tedious performance. Your original picture must be copied again and again, each time with just a little variation. When you have finished, you feel as if you could do it with your eyes shut. It is worse than any task ever set for you after school. Winsor McCay, of the New York *American*, who was probably the first American cartoonist to make animated pictures, claims to have made 10,000 drawings for a 1,000-foot reel. He showed, as you remember, a dinosaur emerging from the ooze and slime, seizing an elephant by the tail, and hurling him skyward. Think of drawing 10,000 dinosaurs and elephants! He said at the time that he would never again attempt such a picture, and the camera man who worked with him, I understand, added an amen. Sidney Smith, of the Chicago *Tribune*, and Hy. Mayer, of New York, however, are not yet discouraged, and are still drawing for the movies."

Mr. Carlson does his actual drawing at home, but if you would look into the process of making cartoons that live and have their being, you must follow him to a dingy studio on the North Side of Chicago. The following description is given by his interviewer:

"On a sheet of cardboard on which is sketched, as on a back drop, the exterior of a ball-park, Carlson is busy moving along, with a pen point, a paper disk supposed to represent a ball. The camera crank revolves slowly as the 'ball' is made to execute spiral maneuvers, or to loop the loop in a manner to make even Beachey dizzy. Finally it heads for a brick wall.

"Some 'cut-out' bricks, loosely placed over the wall, are shoved aside. 'Three on that,' orders Carlson, as the camera man makes three revolutions of the reel. Gradually the bricks obey the law of gravitation—a slow and painstaking process in an animated cartoon—and the ball at length disappears through the orifice thus formed.

"The picture is supposed to represent, according to Carlson, one of the adventures of Joe Boku, the big-league star. Joe has hit a ball that has soared over the fence and through the brick walls of a factory. Inside is a burglar who has been trying in vain to dynamite the safe. Just as he is about to give up in despair, along comes Boku's ball, and smashes the safe into a thousand pieces. The burglar—do not mistake him for a paper doll—is now seen peering cautiously from the window, moved gently back and forth by the artist.

"After watching the picture made, you are invited over to the 'factory' to see Mr. Boku's exploits on the screen. A hand appears like Omar's 'moving finger' or the mysterious penman of Belshazzar's feast. For four to six photographs are taken of this hand, says Carlson, so that, when thrown on the screen, the speed is about four times as fast as normal.

"The picture and the lettering seem to jump out at the spectators. The redoubtable Boku is seen in the outfield. A fan peers from a box and wonders who the new 'bush leaguer' is. The score is tied in the ninth inning. The pitcher puts some extra speed into the ball. But he is not to get by with a strike-out. The opposing batsman sends the pellet sky-high until it disappears beyond the clouds.

"'I must get this,' Boku registers, 'or all is lost.' Accordingly we see our hero cut the ropes of a balloon anchored in a vacant lot nearby, leap into the basket, and rise in pursuit of the lost ball. The earth grows smaller until it becomes the size of an orange. The balloon plunges on and on through the clouds. Finally Joe gets the ball; then, opening an umbrella, parachutes gently to the ground. The grand-stand sways and tosses in applause.

"'That wave effect,' says Carlson, 'is arranged by means of shading. The whites and blacks are different in each picture, and the result, as you can see, is very lifelike.'"

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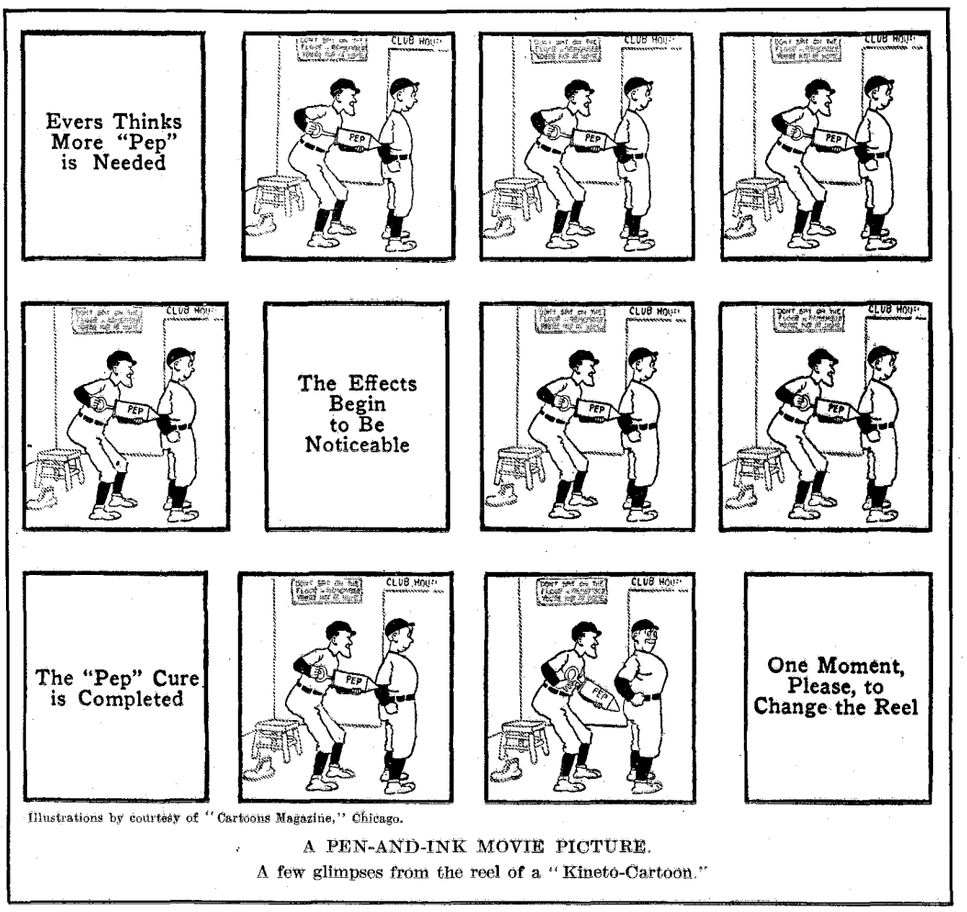
## WHERE FLIES FLY

HOW FAR can a fly fly? This is not a question of mere academic interest, but has great importance in connection with the part that the insect plays as a carrier of disease. The distance to which an insect may be able to travel from one locality to another has frequently been considered in this country in connection with mosquitoes, which are responsible for malaria. It has been learned that mosquitoes living in salt marshes near the seacoast may be found as far inland as three miles, but less appears to be known of the migrations of the common house-fly. An editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, December 5) describes a series of studies conducted in Cambridge, England, on the range of the flight of flies of this species. We read here:

"Upward of 25,000 flies were liberated, under various meteorologic conditions, from the medical buildings at Cambridge. Of these insects, colored for identification, 191 were recovered at one or other of about fifty observation-stations employed for their recovery. The results showed that house-flies tend to travel either against or across the wind. The actual direction followed may be determined either directly and by the action of the wind, or indirectly owing to the flies being attracted by any odors it may convey from a source of food. A point in favor of this supposition is the nature of the station at which flies were recovered after they had traveled any distance. These comprised a butcher's shop, public houses, and a restaurant, all of which gave off odors that are notoriously attractive to flies. The chief conditions favoring the dispersal of flies are fine weather and a warm temperature. The nature of the locality is another considerable factor, because in towns flies do not travel as far as in open country, probably due to the food and shelter afforded by the houses. . . . It has been observed, with regard to the vertical flight of the house-fly, that it may mount almost directly upward to a height of forty-five feet or more. The time of day appears to influence the dispersal of the insects, as, apparently, when set free in the afternoon they do not scatter so well as when liberated in the morning.

"The maximum flight observed in the thickly housed localities in Cambridge was about a quarter of a mile. In one case, where a part of the distance was across open fenland, a flight of 770 yards was noted. In experiments conducted in Cook County, Illinois, by S. A. Forbes, flies were trapt and, after being sprayed with a chemical solution for recognition, were liberated from a hospital in that district. They too were recovered at distances ranging up to a quarter of a mile from the point of liberation. It appears most likely that the distance flies may travel to reach dwellings is controlled by circumstances. Almost any reasonable distance may be covered by the fly under compulsion to reach food and shelter.

"It has been stated that house-flies, like other insects, exhibit color preferences. Thus it is reported that a French observer, having noticed that flies did not rest on walls covered with blue paper, blue-washed the walls of his milk-house and found that insects did not visit them. A recent statistical study of the behavior of the insects in this respect has failed to bring evidence that the flies display any marked color preference. Therefore it seems unlikely that the adoption of any particular color for walls will have any effect on the numbers of flies entering."


Evers Thinks More "Pep" is Needed
The Effects Begin to Be Noticeable
The "Pep" Cure is Completed
One Moment, Please, to Change the Reel
CLUB HOUSE
PEP

Illustrations by courtesy of "Cartoons Magazine," Chicago.

A PEN-AND-INK MOVIE PICTURE.
A few glimpses from the reel of a "Kineto-Cartoon."

## EFFICIENCY IN ANCIENT ROME

THE WRITER quoted recently in these columns who holds up Francis Bacon as the original efficiency engineer will now have to take a rear seat. Marcus Aurelius antedated Bacon by several centuries, and this efficient combination of emperor and sage brings out in his writings the wastefulness of misdirected effort as well as Emerson or Taylor could do it in modern America. The gentleman who has discovered Marcus Aurelius in this new capacity is President Wilfred Lewis, of the Tabor Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, who writes as follows in a pamphlet on "The Place of the College in Collecting and Conserving the Data of Scientific Management," recently reprinted from *The Bulletin* of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education:

"It matters not whether the principles enunciated are new or old if they are made to bear fruit as living forces, and altho scientific management is a new term for the general development of all industry, it is frankly admitted by its chief exponent to have been well established for centuries in certain limited fields, and the following extract from the 'Meditations of Marcus Aurelius' shows that he was alive to the wastefulness of misdirected effort nearly eighteen hundred years ago.

"'They will say commonly, Meddle not with many things, if thou wilt live cheerfully. Certainly there is nothing better than for a man to confine himself to necessary actions, to such and so many only as reason in a creature that knows itself born for society will command and enjoin. This will not only procure that cheerfulness which from the goodness, but that also which from the paucity of actions, doth usually proceed. For since it is so, that most of these things which we either speak or do are unnecessary, if a man shall cut them off it must needs follow that he shall thereby gain much leisure, and save much trouble, and therefore at every action a man must privately by way of admonition suggest unto himself, What? May not this that I now go about be of the number of unnecessary actions? Neither must he use himself to cut off actions only, but thoughts and imagination also that are unnecessary; for so will unnecessary consequent actions the better be prevented and cut off.'"

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# LETTERS - AND - ART

## SHAW DISCOVERS AN EPIC

MR. SHAW CONTINUES to add to the literature of the war, his latest effort being to interpret what he calls "the epic of the Yellow Book." It doesn't much concern him that the "Yellow Book" is France's statement of her cause in the present war; what he sees in it is the revelation, even tho somewhat veiled, of Britain's purposes. Much the English will care, he says, directly addressing the "gentlemen of England," for the "babble about old treaties and their assurances that you are incapable of anything so wicked as the hurrah with which your share in the lion-heart responds to his roar and their piteous stories, like the old stories of Boney eating babies, and their frantic lies and shameful abuse of the enemy whom you know you must now hold sacred from every weapon meaner than your steel." As for Shaw, he declares that he "understands it," "vibrates to it." He exults in this way: "I perceive the might and mystery of it, and all sorts of chords in me sound the demand that the lion's last fight shall be the best fight of all and Germany the last foe overcome, but I am a Socialist and know well that the lion's day has gone by and that the bravest lion gets shot in the long run." What causes his Socialist heart these jubilations, as he shows us in the New York *Times*, is his discovery in the "Yellow Book" of "a picture so stirring that it is amazing that no Englishman has yet rescued it from its wrappings of official correspondence, for in it you see the old British lion, the lion of Waterloo, the lion of Blenheim, the lion of Trafalgar, making his last and most terrible and triumphant springs." He goes on:

"You see him with his old craft and his old courage and strength unimpaired, with his old amazing luck, his old singleness of aim, his old deep-lying and subtle instinct that does better without great men in a pinch than his enemies do with them.

"For centuries now the Lion has held to his one idea that none shall be greater than England on land, and none as great on sea. To him it has been nothing whether a rival to England was better or worse than England. When Waterloo was won, Byron said, 'I'm damned sorry,' and humanitarians and libertarians looked aghast at the reestablishment of the Inquisition and the restoration of an effete and mischievous dynasty by English arms on the ruins of liberty, equality, and fraternity. Little recked the Lion of that. England's rival was in the dust; England was mistress of the seas; England's general—what matter that he was an Irishman—was master of Europe, with its Kings whispering in his presence like frightened schoolboys. England right or wrong, England complete with her own native corruptions and oppressions no less than her own native greatness and glory, had risen all English from the conflict and held the balance of power in her hand.

"For a hundred years after that no Englishman knew what it was to turn pale at the possibility of invasion. For more than two generations of Englishmen the Lion lay and basked and smelled no foe that the pat of his paw could not dispose of. Then a rival arose again. Battles more terrible than Waterloo were fought against the same foe, but it was not England that won them. The Lion rose and began to watch. The old instinct stirred in him. He heard the distant song, 'Deutschland, Deutschland, über Alles,' and something in him said 'Never that while I live.'

"The rival built a war-ship, built another war-ship, and yet another, openly challenged the sovereignty of the sea. That was the end. From that moment it was only a question when to spring, for a lion with that one idea at heart, with that necessity deep in his very bowels, must be crafty; he must win at all hazards, no matter how long he crouches before the right moment comes."

WHAT WAS THE YPRES MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES,

Once containing priceless statues

"You see it coming in the 'Yellow Book,'" shivers Mr. Shaw, under the weight of his perspicacity. "Germany with Austria, and Russia with France, face each other, finger on trigger, France avoiding the fight, Russia gradually arming herself and training herself for it, Austria speculating on it all, even Austria afraid of the Lion's rival, Germany." The shiftings and turnings go on:

"France always maneuvering for peace, being outnumbered at last, finds that Germany, defiant of her and of Russia, contemptuously sure that she can crush the one with her right hand and other with her left, yet fears the Lion and well knows that if he comes to the aid of France and Russia, the odds will be too terrible even for the victors of Sedan.

"France sounds the Lion on the subject. The Lion, grim and cautious, does not object to his naval and military commanders talking to commanders of France and discussing what might happen and how, in that case, things might be arranged. France suddenly bullies Germany; tells her to clear out of Morocco and clear out sharp. Germany looks at the Lion and sees him with quivering tail about to spring. The odds are too great. With mortification tearing her heart, Germany clears out, successfully bullied for the first time since the rise of her star.

"The Lion is balked. Another few years of waiting and the

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British taxpayer may tire of keeping ahead of that growing fleet. The old instinct whispers, 'Now, now, before the rival is too strong.' Voices begin to cry that in the London streets, but there are new forces that the Lion must take account of. If the rival will not fight, it is not easy to attack him, and Germany will not fight unless the Lion can be detached from France and Russia. Yet she is sick with the humiliation of that bullying and knows that nothing but the riding down of the bullies can restore her prestige and heal her wounded pride. But she must swallow her spleen, for at every threat France points to the Lion and saves the peace France alone really desires.

"Every time Germany is humiliated the Lion is balked. Austria's Balkan speculation is postponed, and Russia does not quite know whether she is balked or respited. The Lion broods and broods, and deep in his subconsciousness there stirs the knowledge that Germany will never fight unless—unless—unless—the Lion does not quite know what, does not want to know what, but disinterested observers complete the sentence thus: Unless Germany can be persuaded that the Lion is taking a fancy to Germany and is becoming a bit of a pacifist and will not fight. Then the luck that has so seldom failed the Lion sent Prince Lichnowsky as German Ambassador to London. There was nothing wrong in being very friendly to the Prince, a charming man with a very charming wife; there was our Sir Edward Grey, also a charming man, always ready to talk peace quite sincerely at tea-parties with all Europe if necessary."

Mr. Shaw has abandoned his Junker charge against Sir Edward Grey, and dramatizes him into positions that might open him to the imputation of worse names. But Mr. Shaw names no names:

"The Lion knew in his heart that Sir Edward Grey knew nothing of the ways of lions, and would not approve of them if he did, for Sir Edward had ideas instead of the one idea, and Prince Lichnowsky knew so much less of the ways of lions than Sir Edward that he actually thought Sir Edward was the lion. The lion said: 'That is not my doing. England's destiny has provided Grey, and provided Lichnowsky; England's star is still in the zenith.' Lichnowsky thought Grey every day a greater statesman and a more charming man, and became every day more persuaded that the lion's heart had changed and that he was becoming friendly, and Grey thought Lichnowsky, perhaps, rather a fool, but was none the less nice to him.

"Then there was Mr. Asquith, the lucid lawyer, the man who could neither remember the past nor foresee the future, yet was always a Yorkshireman with ancient English depths behind his mirrorlike lucidity, in which something of the lion craft could lodge without troubling the surface of the mirror. Mr. Asquith suddenly found in himself an unaccountable but wholly irresistible impulse to hide and deny those arrangements with the French commanders which had frightened Germany. He said to Sir Edward Grey: 'You must go to the French and say that we are not bound to anything.' Sir Edward Grey, the amiable lover of peace, was delighted. He went, and the French, with imperturbable politeness, made note of it, and then Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward, with good conscience, found themselves busily persuading the world that the lion was not bound to help France and Russia when the great day of Armageddon came. They persuaded the nation, they persuaded the House of Commons, they persuaded their own Cabinet, and at last—at last, they persuaded Germany. And the lion crouched.

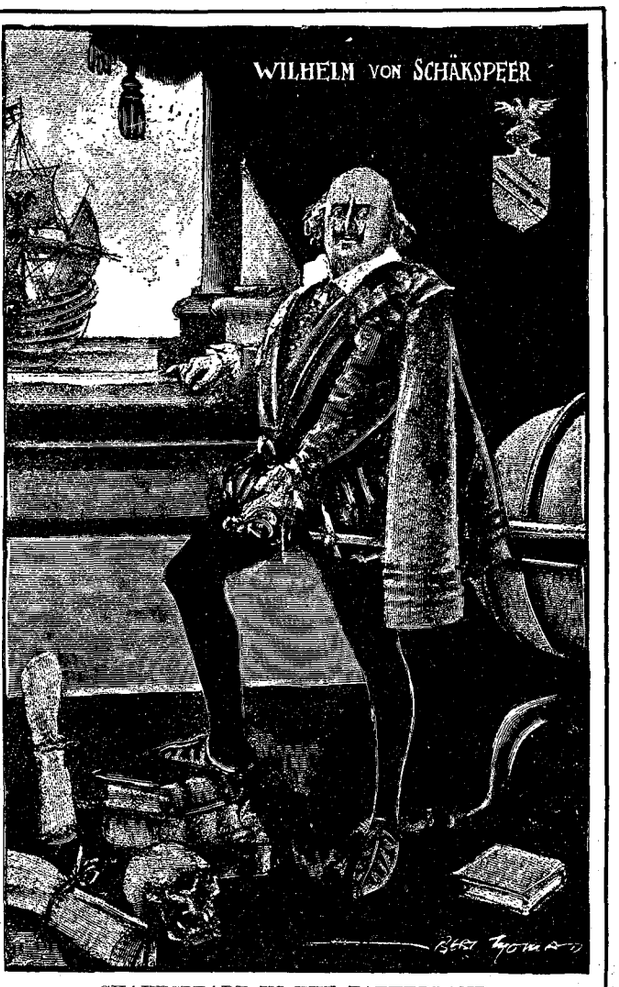
"Almost before he was ready the devil's own luck struck down the Archduke by the hand of the assassin, and Austria saw Servia in her grasp. At last she flew at Servia, Russia flew at Austria, Germany flew at France, and the Lion, with a mighty roar, sprang at last, and in a flash had his teeth and claws in the rival of England and will now not let her go for all the pacifists or Socialists in the world until he is either killed or back on his Waterloo pedestal again."

That is what Mr. Shaw calls "the epic of the Yellow Book," and the last scene of all comes when the lion, together with each and every Western nation, is "giving up every dream of supremacy," and the "situation" henceforth "mastered":

"A lion within frontiers is after all a lion in a cage, and the future has no use for caged lions fighting to defend their own chains. In the future we must fight, not alone for England, but for the welfare of the world. But for all that the lion is a noble old beast and his past is a splendid past and his breed more valiant than ever—too valiant, nowadays, indeed, to be merely Englishmen. *Contra mundum*, I take off my hat to him as he makes his last charge and shall not cease to wave it because of the squealing of the terrified chickens."

## "HERR WILHELM SHAKESPEARE"

IT COULD HARDLY be expected that Germany's appropriation of Shakespeare as more Teutonic than English, and therefore her own, would be viewed complacently in England. Instead, the act inspires Mr. Whibley, the essayist of *The Daily Mail*, to indulge some of his best brand of sarcasm.




SHAKESPEARE IN THE FATHERLAND.

The London *Bystander* offers this as a possible German addition to the various Shakespeare portraits, now that the bard has been annexed and Teutonized.

He imagines the reasoning process by which Shakespeare is taken away from Germany's best hated enemy. The way out of the difficulty is thus achieved: "All good things are German. Shakespeare is a good thing. Therefore Shakespeare is a German." Shakespeare becomes forthwith, by adoption, a Hohenzollern. Germany's appropriation of the Elizabethan bard is justified, Mr. Whibley points out, by the discovery, through "a Teutonic method of clairvoyance, that Shakespeare disapproves of his country's policy." The assertion of this is contained in a new prolog with which a performance of one of Shakespeare's plays was recently introduced to a German audience. In this prolog, we read,

"Shakespeare refuses in the shades to accept the clear reasoning of Sir Edward Grey's 'White Book.' In other words, England is 'contrarious in her acts and feelings'; she is 'abhorred

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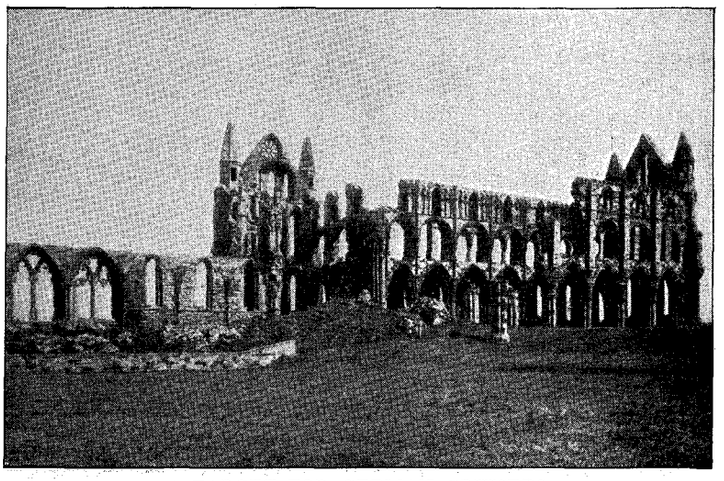
of his pure majesty.' So he has gone to Germany, we are told, 'thou wonderful and noble land.'"

A lack of a sense of humor seems evident to Mr. Whibley in such a performance, but he regards it to be in line with the German policy of annexation. Then, too, "the plans which they cherish most warmly are plans of hostages and ransoms." But—

"The policy of annexing poets, however, is not immediately lucrative, and it is to an instant profit that the Kaiser's Army is looking. Unfortunately for the Germans, Shakespeare has been dead for some three hundred years and can not easily be held to ransom. . . . . .

"Why should the Germans have chosen Shakespeare to invade, like a hostile province? No poet there ever was more nobly free from the taint of cosmopolitanism than he. It was from the heart of England that Shakespeare came; it was the heart of England which Shakespeare loved. He was of the stuff whereof patriots are made. He revered his country as he adored his Queen. An adventurer of the spirit, he was a true compatriot of Drake and the others who spilt their blood for England's sake, and never would he have doffed his cap to foreign insolence. He was, moreover, a champion of the quieter virtues; pity he praised and mercy. A settled mood of hate and envy was abhorrent to him. As he has said, he had no love of men who 'having before gored the gentle bosom of peace with pillage and robbery, make wars their bulwark.' What, then, should he make in the riot and squalor of the Friedrichstrasse? How should his gentle soul find a 'second home' amid the gross and noisy aspirations of Pan-Germanism?"



A TARGET FOR GERMAN CRUISERS.

The old ruins of St. Hilda's Abbey, erected about 600 A.D., at Whitby, on the east coast of England, which now has new scars from the visit of the hostile fleet.

Mr. Whibley almost finds it in his heart to commiserate with Germany, on the failure of reciprocity on Shakespeare's part. And he discovers a passage that proves to him, at least, that the bard of Avon abhorred a Teuton:

"You remember, *Nerissa* asked *Portia* how she liked the young German, the Duke of Saxony's nephew, and *Portia* gave her opinion with a justified frankness. 'Very vilely in the morning,' said she, 'when he is sober, and most vilely in the afternoon, when he is drunk; when he is best, he is a little worse than a man, and when he is worst, he is little better than a beast. An the worst fall that ever fall, I hope I shall make shift to go without him.' *Portia*, indeed, might have been describing a Prussian fresh from the sacking of Reims, and he who put these words in her mouth was assuredly no Pan-German. Were he rash enough to accept Herr Hardt's invitation to seek shelter 'in the barren world' of Leipzig, he would very quickly be clapped in prison for the horrid crime of *lèse-majesté*.

"So if Germany be wise she will keep her hands off our poets as she keeps her hands off our territory. If we can help it she shall not presume to annex anything that is ours."

## A PICTURE OF WAR-SWEPT BELGIUM

A "WELL-KNOWN" BELGIAN WRITER, whose real identity is not disclosed, gives a picture of wasted Belgium, particularly of those parts where war has swept by and left it bare and silent. He is said by the editor of the London *Daily Mail*, where his article appears, to be living at present in England, but writes after a brief return visit to his native land. His strictures upon Germany are what would be expected from a Belgian after such a visit, perhaps, and reveal Belgian feeling along with Belgian devastation. He begins with Antwerp, which indeed is not destroyed, only abandoned, and the picture of the silent, echoing streets is almost more ominous than that of the wastes of Louvain:

"Antwerp is a desert. For, despite all the invitations of the Germans, more Belgians continue to leave Belgium than enter it. In the evenings all the Antwerp streets are brilliantly illuminated by electricity or gas. The Germans have ordered this in the interest of their personal safety. But there is not a soul in the streets, and nothing could produce a more painful impression than this blaze of light illuminating emptiness. The Scheldt, which in normal times is so crowded with shipping, now laps its desolate banks in silence. There is not a boat to be seen on the river. Were it not for a few German sentinels and some workmen looking after cattle stalled in the sheds of a shipping company, the riverside would be utterly dead.

"Every morning a German military train which takes the reliefs for the sentinels guarding the line leaves Antwerp for Lierre, Aerschot, and Louvain, arriving at the last-named place at noon. Some carriages are attached for civilians. The train traverses a hideously devastated region, nothing but burned houses, gaping bridges, and razed forests. Throughout the fields on either side of the line may be seen little mounds of earth, surmounted by wooden crosses, on which the *képi* of a Belgian soldier sways to and fro in the November winds."

The horror of burned Louvain is declared to be indescribable. He defends his people from the blame for it and attributes it to the desire of the German Government to terrify Brussels and Antwerp. Visiting Louvain now, he declares,

"One might think one were at Pompeii. There are nothing but ruins as far as the eye can see. The stamp of the Teuton is imprest there with more arrogance than anywhere. At the station the old name-boards in French and Flemish—'Louvain —Leuven'—have been replaced by huge German inscriptions 'Löwen.' Outside the city on the road to Tervueren many peasant houses may be seen with cards nailed on the door bearing the printed notice in German: 'This house must be preserved; must be neither sacked nor burned.' In this quarter many house-doors bear the notice, 'Heverle-Terbanck,' the explanation being that the houses belong to the property of the Duc d'Arenberg, who is a member of the Prussian Upper House and an officer in the Guards. These placards show with what method the destruction of Louvain was planned and carried out. I may add that the burning of Louvain was delayed by twenty-four hours pending the receipt of definite instructions from Berlin.

"To-day everybody knows why the Emperor and the German General Staff wished to destroy an entire city in which the army had spent four days and where complete tranquillity prevailed. German officers themselves have confest. The idea was to terrorize Brussels, only a few kilometers away; to terrorize the King and the Government at Antwerp, and thus lead the Belgian people to clamor for peace and put pressure on the authorities not to allow Antwerp to resist further. By burning Louvain William II. hoped to save 100,000 men and win three weeks of precious time.

"The pretty little garden ornamenting the Place de la Gare at Louvain is now a cemetery covered with wooden crosses. Here, it will be remembered, a number of civilians slaughtered by the Germans in the streets of Louvain on that tragic night were buried. But the Germans have planted in the center of the garden a great wooden cross bearing the words 'Deutsche

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Krieger' (German Warriors) in order to make it seem that the murderers and not the murdered are buried there.

"A few days ago Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, walked through Louvain in company with one of the Emperor's sons and a M. Nerincx, who, in the absence of the municipal authorities, all dispersed or shot by the Germans, has taken over the administration of the city.

"The Chancellor exprest his horror at the scene of desolation, but sought to throw the responsibility for the crime on the people of Louvain, who, according to the legend invented by the Teuton murderers, fired on the German soldiery. M. Nerincx had no trouble in demonstrating the falseness of the charge. The Emperor's son was about to intervene impetuously in the conversation, but with a motion of the hand the Chancellor silenced him."

Something of the straits to which the people are reduced may be seen from this passage:

"At present the number of recipients of soup in Brussels is estimated at 250,000, or about one-third of the population, and this number will be doubled before the end of this month. Three-quarters of the factories and commercial houses are closed. The landlords get no rents; people of independent means no dividends. Some of the leading families in Belgium have clubbed together to live three or four families in one house in order to reduce expenses."

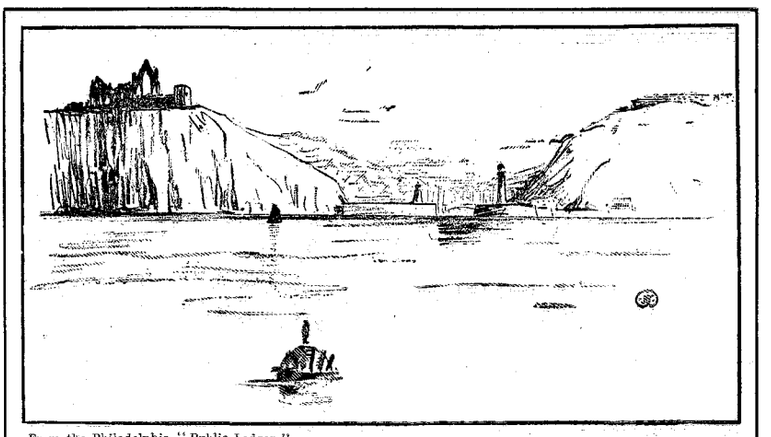
## AN ACTOR IN REAL WAR

AN ACTOR trains to be a soldier by the mere practise of his profession, is the statement of a wounded comedian made to a representative of the Paris *Figaro*, and the player, having seen service, reflects that it takes as much courage to appear in some scenes or before some audiences as it does to stand in the trenches. Meanwhile the *Figaro* writer calls attention to the frightful distress in which thousands of men and women connected with the theater in Paris find themselves because of the war, and which is perhaps even harder to bear than the sufferings of their brave colleagues at the front. It is an enemy that spares no one, "from the author to the mechanician, the composer to the flutist, the leading man to the call-boy." It would astonish his readers, the writer continues, if he dared tell them of certain even well-known actors who are not sure of their next day's food; but to mention their names would be to "buy that bread at too dear a price." To relieve the sufferers a new society, called La Fraternelles des Artistes, has been formed; and as an indication of the necessity for it, we are reminded that for four months all the theaters, concert- and music-halls have been closed, while, of course, no companies have gone on the road. Even tho some theaters are permitted to reopen, he says, they will be few, so that the stressful situation is bound to continue. The writer then pays a tribute to the courage of the many actors who are in service and notes the death of two Paris celebrities, Raynal of the Comédie Française, and Garrigues of the Théâtre Rejane. Of striking interest from a psychological point of view, moreover, is his record of a conversation with a wounded comedian in a hospital which shows an actor is an actor, on whatever scene. The great dread of this man in the beginning was that he would be terrorized with fear, but he tells his interviewer—

"Almost immediately I got used to this horrible thing—war. I, who had never played anything but comedy. What a change! But our officers could have led us anywhere, even to the ends of the earth. Our captain was a regular mother to us. He called us 'his pets.' I don't know why, but it was plainly affection. He had no secrets from us, and in the trench would read aloud the letters he got from his wife. That proves he's very fond of her. It appears that she likes the theater and he told us he took her often to see plays. Last year they went one night to see a comedy in which I had a minor rôle. He confest that he had not noticed me. It may be stupid of me, but during all the afternoon this avowal bothered me a good deal more than the shrapnel bursting over our heads. You see, a man isn't made over in a day."

The wounded comedian then goes on to tell how he fell in Argonne as they were marching on "a little village bright and gay as a stage-setting." The writer compliments him on his endurance, and the actor replies:

"Perhaps we comedians don't deserve as much praise as our comrades in other lines. You see, we get a rôle to play and we play it to the best of our ability. That's our business. And then we are conscious of the fact that we are being observed, that we have 'a public.' So we say inwardly: 'You mustn't funk, old man.' And we reply to ourselves in the same inward voice: 'I'll do my level best, never fear.' . . . Of course, in our profession we are accustomed to fight against our 'nerves,' to control them, and to appear cool and at ease even when we have a bad attack of stage-fright. There are times in certain plays when a man needs actual courage to walk out on the stage, as, for instance, when he feels the house is hostile and ill-disposed, all ready to finish him at the first misstep or the first break in the voice. . . . Such experiences act as a sort of training for us. We are used to finding ourselves terribly inferior in number before a great crowd of people who do not always wish us well and who at times have made up their minds to 'get' us. But we stand our ground. This in itself is a kind of battle. I know scenes in which one has to defend oneself as in the trenches—and in trenches that offer none too great protection. The author has not dug them deep enough. In such a case the actor himself must do all the work. I assure you that as a result of his profession an actor becomes a good soldier with little difficulty."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



From the Philadelphia "Public Ledger."

THE MOUTH OF THE ESK RIVER,

Showing Whitby Abbey on the left. The West Cliff railway station, said to have been shelled by the Germans, is concealed by the hill on the right. The buoy in the foreground marks the possible position of the invading vessels.

**THE SILENT PROSE-WRITERS**—Two books of war poetry from English and American sources have already appeared, Germany is prolific in verse, and even the Empress of Japan has been moved to speak in measures, but *The Commercial Appeal* (Memphis) notes:

"The prose-writers, the builders of romance and fiction, are ominously silent. This may be because, in the countries involved in the strife, so many of the foremost writers have gone with the army, even the women novelists serving as Red Cross nurses. But it is probable that a more potent reason may be found in the numbing immensity of the catastrophe. We are too close up to it to get the thunder of guns and the drip of blood out of our ears. We see the horror, unsoftened by time or distance, and it has palsied the powers of the story-builders. The truth is not only stranger, but it is more terrible than any fiction that can be written about it, and so it seems a useless effort to weave it into literature."

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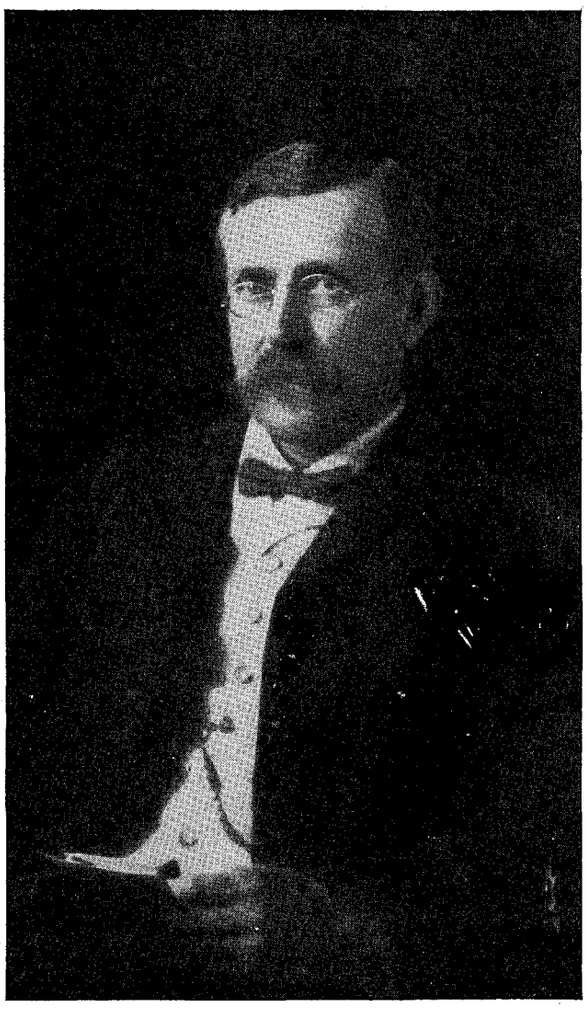
# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

## WAR-PRAYERS IMPUGNED BY A WAR VICTIM

WOUNDED in his dearest affections by shots from both sides of the warring hosts, a German professor of English philology has died of heart-break. So it is reported of Prof. Ewald Flügel, who for the past twenty years and more has been connected with Leland Stanford University. He was an enthusiastic scholar of Anglo-Saxon and Chaucerian lore, and in the latter field enjoyed an international reputation. Eight years ago, at the instigation of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Learning, he undertook the compilation of a concordance to Chaucer. This was to be a monumental work in twelve volumes. Diligence and enthusiasm marked the Professor's labor, but at his death he had progressed only as far as the letter F. A friend, Valentin Buehner, of Los Angeles, writes of him:



HE CALLED WAR-PRAYERS BLASPHEMY.

Prof. Ewald Flügel, of Leland Stanford, whose recent death is said to be due to grief over the war between Germany and England, his motherland and the place of his intellectual affections.

"When the European War broke out, it unnerved Professor Flügel completely. He was of German birth, his father was Dr. Felix Flügel, the author of the well-known German-English Dictionary in three volumes. He had been an enthusiastic student of English philology and literature and had spent some time at Oxford University as a student in the native lair. His heart and soul was wrapt up in Germanic and Anglo-Saxon traditions, and to see the two nations, of whom he had always thought as mother and daughter, entering into deadly combat with each other was more than his tender nature could bear. He finally succumbed to the strain."

Shortly before Professor Flügel's death he had printed and sent out a pamphlet that contained some "theological observations" on the war situation. They dealt with the attitudes of both warring and neutral nations who invoked the deity for help at arms while they fought bloody battles on the one side, and on the other prayed for peace at the same time they were furnishing to warring nations the instruments of destruction. He wrote:

"If a man does not know what blasphemy consists of, pray let him read allusions to the prayers uttered before the battles of this war. It is not 'God' that the prayers are addrest to, but 'our' God, a specifically national God apparently. . . . . .

"I ask, Has the world really made any theological progress since aboriginal days? Are we really still polytheists with national war-gods? Or have we higher conceptions of the 'Creator of Heaven and Earth,' nay, of millions of worlds and world-systems? Has Giordano Bruno died for nothing? Have the Copernicuses, Galileos, Newtons, Kants lived in vain?

"Last Sunday the sunset was so beautiful and calm and overwhelmingly serene that I thought in looking at the evening star, emerging from a world of purple blue: 'How may we dare to pray now to the eternal principle of order, beauty, and love with commercial schemes in our head and with blood-dripping hands?' All I could pray was: 'May the dead heroes sleep in peace and may justice prevail, and common sense, and fairness; may peace come, thy Kingdom come!' . . . . . .

"If we believe with Immanuel Kant that 'God' is a postulate of practical reason, we surely must grant that everybody has a right and a duty to communicate with this 'God' by prayer and —action. But he should certainly not address 'his' God as the source of love while drawing the sword. He ought to restrict himself to the invocation of God as the source of 'justice' and 'truth' and consecrate himself a fighter for the cause of justice and truth."

If the "prayers to the different war-gods" be an "anachronism and the positive of blasphemy," he says, he should call "the supplying of dynamite to warring nations in combination with prayers for peace the superlative of blasphemy and hypocrisy." More explicitly:

"Do American firms really ship on week-days such goods as will help to protract the war, and do their principals and clerks really pray on Sundays for the stopping of the war? Does the American Government countenance such things? Do the American people approve of such things? Do American ministers know of such things?

"If they do, then I beg to make the following theological suggestion:

"Since peace-prayers are addrest on Sundays to the same deity which on week-days seems to send his blessings to the commerce of this prosperous country, I suggest that you should, in the interest of your mercantile parishioners, address now and then a fervent prayer for the safe conduct and happy arrival of the dynamite and gunpowder at the foreign harbors, that the dynamite may blast away the night of darkness in those heathen lands, and that more and more and more such orders may come, forever and ever!

"Of course on the same Sundays on which you pray for dynamite orders, you ought not to pray for a speedy peace; how could more orders be filled if peace should come? (There must be logic in everything!) No, you might alternate and pray one Sunday for peace (as our President told us to do) and the next for dynamite orders (or perhaps all the rest of the fifty-one Sundays?). And possibly, you might interest our missionaries in

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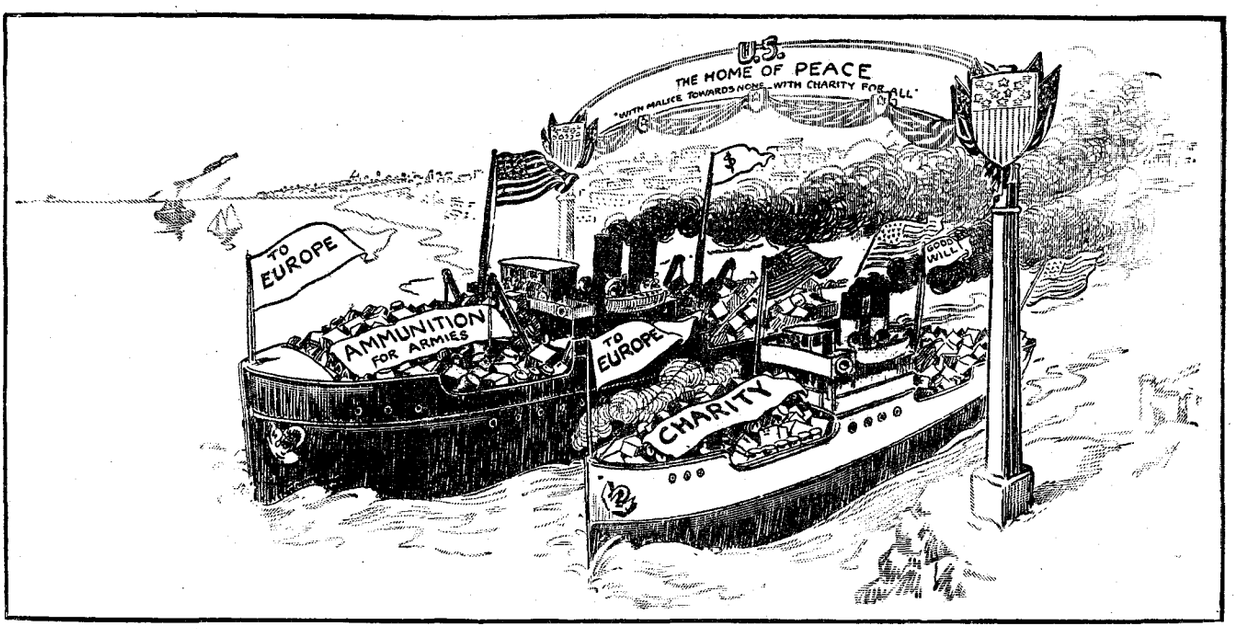


THE SEASON OF INCONSISTENCY.

—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

presenting this new interpretation of the gospel of American neutrality!

"I said this as a theological observer, a logician, and a practical man, but let me speak now as an American citizen and in dead earnest. I confess that, compared with all this hypocrisy, it seems to me to be more decent and manly and infinitely less hypocritical to disregard openly—not secretly—the wise and sane and truly Christian advice of President Wilson and to follow the charming advice with which ex-President Eliot's name and character were insulted in the papers of October 16, namely, openly to declare war against the enemies of the Holy Septuple Alliance—an advice which until this Sunday morning I have regarded at first as irresponsible and ridiculous, then as anarchistic and seditious, ultimately as an insult to the good sense of every true American.

"In conclusion, let me say that it seems to me that now a wonderful moment has come for the American peace 'movement' to begin its most noble and historic work, here in this country."

## A CALL FOR PULPIT PURISTS

A PLEA for dignified speech in the pulpit is voiced briefly but emphatically by the editor of *The Continent* (Presbyterian, Chicago). He is willing to admit that a minister must be interesting, and that "it is far better that souls be won by the utmost cheapness of speech than that they should not be won." But, he declares, "religion is not the cheapest part of a man, and the appeal that needs cheap phrasing can hardly be the best or the necessary appeal." That Christian dignity which should characterize all "might well appear first among ministers and with them chiefly in the pulpit." So the obvious question arises:

"Shall a minister move along the borderland of the language which mothers train their boys not to use? Shall he be colloquial when he stands in his high place of power and privilege? There are some words which are evidently trying to get into good society—low-born words, cheaply constructed words; shall the minister become their sponsor? Shall he not, on the other hand, recognize the aristocracy of words and use in his pulpit and even in his private speech the words which have a right in good verbal society?

"There has recently come to hand a book meant in utmost seriousness by an earnest man, dealing with grave problems of our social order. Yet we are perfectly sure that part of its influence will be lost by the readiness of the writer to be what in a smaller man would certainly be called 'smart.' He urges ministers to get on to their jobs; he patronizes Uncle Sam when he refers to the Government; churches must get down to brass tacks; we must all quit our monkeying.

"It is all quite comparable to the easy way of a minister who calls out to 'that bunch of fellows' in the gallery or in the back row to do this or sing that, and who declares that at the 'eatfest next Friday night we will all have a corking good time,' and that the trouble with Christians is that they will not get down on their marrow-bones to God, and that he would rather see a man giggle his way into hell than whine his way into heaven—all of these, alas, actual quotations. This is what we mean by helping verbal interlopers into good society. It is poor business for one who is set to lead his fellows into the high, true life of the sons of God. Let his speech gather force and familiarity in some less costly way."

## TOO MUCH WAR-SPIRIT

THE DUTY of every Christian in Canada to take his part in the war was pointed out some weeks ago by an Anglican weekly of Toronto. Now we find, in another religious paper published in the same city, a suggestion that its readers may be making too much of the war. The editor of *The Christian Guardian* is as much interested in the war as any of his fellow countrymen. He thinks of it in the morning when he rises and his last thought at night has reference to it. And he would not apologize for the intensity of his interest, "for the struggle is the most Titanic in the world's history, and the issues devolving upon it are of supremest interest to the nations concerned. Democracy is grappling in one tremendous life-and-death wrestle with militarism, and the history of humanity for the next five hundred years depends on the result." But the point this Methodist editor would make is that "there are other interests to be cared for and other issues to be determined." As he puts it:

"War is not, and never can be, the chief activity of a Christian nation, and we can not afford to allow it to crowd out other activities which more truly represent the nation's life. The great currents of spiritual activity from which the soul-life of the nation is fed must not be interrupted by the war. The preacher and the teacher, the church, the school, and the home must not be allowed to be so affected by the war as to lose their rightful place or to fail of their rightful influence.

"It is possible to make too much of the war. The sermon may rightly refer to the tremendous struggle, but it must not suffer the Christ to be eclipsed; the school may rightly deal with the position of the Allies, but the children must not be allowed to make the mistake of thinking that war is the real test of manhood. The teaching that war is a biological necessity for the preservation of the heroic virtues in men has met its fate in this war, for we have found men, whole regiments of

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them, who had only been in warlike training a few months, showing just as cool courage and just as stubborn fighting powers as men who had been trained to war from their youth. . . . Even from the standpoint of effectiveness in war the war spirit is unnecessary.

"And we have a right to insist that the bravery of the battle-line is not the highest bravery, and that the deliverance wrought by bayonet and shrapnel is not the most necessary to the welfare of humanity. The courage which is unmoved by the roar of great guns and undaunted by the gleam of advancing bayonets is good, but it is no better than the courage of the timid woman who faces death upon the operating-table without shrinking or complaint; and it is in nothing superior to the courage which, in the daily life of our people, takes up patiently the burden of the day, and in the face of poverty, sorrow, and pain, and bearing also the contempt of many, goes forward without bitterness and even with cheerfulness to the end of the journey, faithful unto death."

## THE POWERS COURTING THE VATICAN

TO EUROPE'S boiling caldron of trouble the new element of religious feeling is added as a result of the appointment of Sir Henry Howard as British Ambassador Extraordinary at the Vatican. He is the first representative Great Britain has sent to the Papal court in four hundred years, and the English Protestant Alliance has lodged a protest with the Government against this reversal of policy. We read also in the London *Globe*, as quoted in a dispatch to the New York *Times*, that the Press Bureau has laid "an embargo" on "any discussion of the mission." This is a mistaken form of censorship, says *The Globe*, which does not believe the Government's innovation one to be lightly adopted. It notes, too, with satisfaction that "certain of our contemporaries, notably *The Daily News*, *Truth*, and *The New Statesman*, decline to be muzzled on a subject of such immense importance." The power and influence of Germany and of Catholic Austria at the Vatican must be withstood, we read in some of these English journals, especially as they feel that "the Vatican is bound to be anti-Russian." Furthermore, the Allies lack the support of France at the Holy See, unless the Republic makes its peace with the Pope, a move that is strongly advised by so noted a French statesman as Gabriel Hanotaux. The London *Globe* sums up the opinions of some of its contemporaries on the British appointment as follows:

SIR HENRY HOWARD,

The first British subject in four hundred years to be appointed a representative to the Vatican.

"*The Daily News* in particular discusses at some length the alleged purpose of the mission, the counteracting of German and Austrian influences at the Vatican, and the possibility that the move may reopen the quarrel between the French Clericals and anti-Clericals. *The New Statesman* analyzes the subject from somewhat the same standpoint, while *Truth* asserts the mission is highly expedient, 'if not necessary,' in view of the fact that 'the Vatican is bound to be anti-Russian, which is the same thing as pro-German, to say nothing of the awkward relations of France and the Roman Church.'

"We need not say we are very far from criticizing the actions of our contemporaries. This is a very large matter and one which in our judgment ought to be discust by the British press and examined from every point of view. Until Sir Henry Howard was made Ambassador Extraordinary to the Vatican no formal embassy had been sent by this country to the Pope for four hundred years. It is a reversal of policy deliberately adopted at the Reformation, and with the single exception of the informal and subterranean Errington mission sent by the late Mr. Gladstone, consistently pursued ever since. It affects the whole attitude of the Protestant States toward the Papacy. It may be wise or unwise. Upon that point we express no opinion because no information is vouchsafed as to the purpose of the mission, but it is certainly important and raises various considerations which are only slightly and temporarily connected with the war.

"The policy of four hundred years is not lightly to be reversed, even under the pressure of a great war, and when a decision so fateful and far-reaching has been arrived at only the most imperative reasons should forbid its discussion in the press."

The possibility of political upset in France should an envoy be sent to Rome does not seem imminent to Gabriel Hanotaux, according to his article in the Paris *Figaro*. He pleads for French representation on the ground that all the belligerent European Powers have their envoys at the Holy See excepting only France, and they are all engaged in "a war of diplomacy." How great the influence of the German-Austrian Alliance is in Rome, he says, everybody knows. Meanwhile France is "without a defender." And we must realize, moreover, M. Hanotaux declares to his fellow countrymen, that "a double religious campaign is being waged against France." One is directed against the Catholic world in France and the other against French Catholics in Mussulman dominions. A compliment is paid to Pope Benedict XV. and his Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri, for their "noble impartiality" in the midst of heavy responsibilities; yet at the same time the writer realizes only the more vividly that the day must soon arrive when their intervention will be imperatively required to provide against a danger that threatens "both the interest of religion and that of France." Therefore, forgetting old rancor and dispute, says M. Hanotaux, France should resume a working basis with the Vatican for the sake of Catholics at home and those within the shadow of Turkey's menacing hand. Of the latter he speaks as follows:

"What becomes of our Catholic protectorate in the Near East? What is happening to the priests, religious, nuns, and teachers yonder who were implanting a love and respect for Western and Christian civilization as well as knowledge of the French language? They are in flight before the peril of Ottoman brutality. We have read of the exodus of the Jesuit Fathers, who were the founders and organizers of the Medical College at Beirut. Soon we shall hear sadder stories, no doubt, of the 'Christians of the Near East,' of teachers gathering about them, under the protection of the French flag, parents, pupils, and little children. And what shall become of them on the morrow? . . . France is at war with Turkey and her voice will not be listened to. But the successor of the great Leo XIII., who solemnly proclaimed the rights of the Catholic protectorate in the Ottoman Empire, the present Pope namely, has inherited a duty from his predecessor which he will unquestionably perform. Are we going to leave the burden all to him? Are we going to continue standing with closed eyes toward the Congregation of the Propaganda, where we alone have no friends?"

That France, which has done so much thus far in the war, can not fail to show a deep interest in Catholics in the Ottoman domain is the belief of the writer, who holds that if she does take action she should not do so without having first come to an understanding with the Vatican. Objections may be made to such a procedure and difficulties will arise, but the sum of the matter is, in the view of M. Hanotaux, that "never was an *entente*, permanent, assiduous, and trustful, more necessary between two Powers, who are at this hour, in the Near East at least, bound up in the same responsibility."

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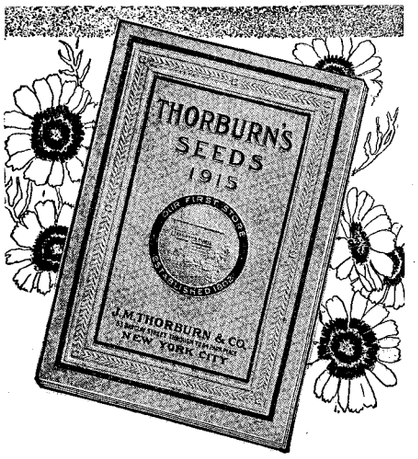


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## CURRENT POETRY

IN the field of poetry the line that separates youth from age is no more definite and approachable than is the horizon line. Children are charmed by the music of the most stately verse, and many a grown-up loves to wander at times in some "Child's Garden" of verse. Those of us who read *Chatterbox* and *St. Nicholas* in our "young youth" remember with gratitude Annie and Eliza Keary, whose pleasant verses frequently appeared in their pages. "Enchanted Tulips" (The Macmillan Company) contains poems by these two graceful poets and by their no less skilled great-niece, Maud Keary. The poems are for children, but they are for grown people, too—for grown people who are not hopelessly sophisticated. Who can be too old to appreciate, for instance, this delicious satire?

### KING FASHION

By Eliza Keary

There was a King of England once—
  I shall not tell his name—
But what this King of England thought,
  The people thought the same.

All that he said they listened to,
  And called it wondrous wise;
On everything in earth or heaven
  They looked with courtiers' eyes.

To every one of his commands
  They said, "So let it be."
There never yet a monarch was
  More absolute than he.

One day within his presence-hall
  Two men stood forth together—
One drest in velvet and in gold,
  The other clad in leather.

The King said to his people,
  "Remember what you're told:
You may kick the man in leather,
  You must kiss the man in gold."

Whilst on a country walk one day,
  The King espied a frog.
"Why here," said he, "I've found a most
  Peculiar kind of dog!

"He shall have meat for breakfast,
  Of milk three saucers full,
A golden collar for his neck,
  And a bed of cotton-wool."

  Then every courtier kept a frog
  And called it a peculiar dog!

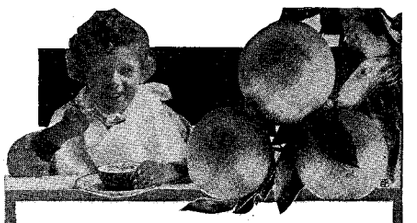
There is a suggestion of Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verses" in this sympathetic little study. "Business jostles out the light" is a phrase worthy of Browning.

### THE TICKET-COLLECTOR

By Maud Keary

The people come, the people go,
  The ticket-man stands there;
The trains rush in and out below,
And some one steps aside to know
  How much his extra fare?

None stay to look at anything,
  But each alone, intent,
Passes with haste or measured swing,
And, thinking of a different thing,
  Walks up the dark ascent.



"Sure, I'm the Florida Orange Kid"

"That's what my daddy calls me. Mamma says I was a pretty delicate looking chap when the doctor told her to let me eat all the Florida oranges I wanted. I 'spect I look well enough now to show that oranges are good for me. Mamma buys them by the box 'cause I eat so many—and the boxes have big red letters on the side. She says these Florida oranges won't give me pain in my 'tummy'—even if I do eat a lot of them. I can pick out the oranges that are good for me, down at the store, by these big red letters."

FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE

Only choice oranges and grapefruit are sent to market under this brand. The growers who compose the Exchange ship none but tree-ripened fruit. They believe that the interests of consumers and producers are identical. Their motto is, "A square deal to all," including the dealers who distribute Florida fruit.

Florida oranges and grapefruit of surpassing quality never were so plentiful as this year. The members of the Florida Citrus Exchange go to great expense to pack their fruit so that it will reach you in prime condition. It is handled only by white-gloved workers from the trees to the railroad cars, and is carefully selected so that none but the good oranges and grapefruit are sent to market. You can safely buy this superior fruit by the box—it will keep for a long time if you unpack it and remove the wrappers.

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The mark of the Exchange on the boxes and wrappers is the sign of quality and your protection against unripe, inferior fruit. Most good dealers carry Florida Citrus Exchange fruit and yours will do so if you insist. Should you have trouble in getting Exchange fruit in your neighborhood, drop us a line and we will try to refer you to a dealer who sells it. Booklet containing scores of recipes for using oranges and grapefruit, as food and for drinks, and for making confections mailed for four cents in stamps.

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**627 Citizens' Bank Building**
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ALL BELGIUM IS "A LONG BREADLINE"
MAKE THE NEW YEAR AN ABIDING BENEDICTION TO YOURSELF BY GIVING ONE, TWO, OR TEN BARRELS OF FLOUR NOW

## GROWING WITH THE NEED

WE ARE PROUD of our LITERARY DIGEST constituency. Only a few thousand of them, in a single month, have generously rolled up nearly $54,000 toward the relief of Belgium's terrible need. What a record must follow when hundreds of thousands of DIGEST readers add their contributions! The need is growing as rapidly as are the gifts. And these come from all classes of people, from all kinds of organizations.

The children in the public schools are large-hearted, and are proving this. Many collections have come from them, and from their teachers. In the Sunday-schools they show a like charitable spirit, as our lists of acknowledgments reveal. In the Kindergarten department of one church-school the little ones chose to send their birthday pennies to buy a barrel of flour. In another school the birthday offerings led older members to contribute, and the total was $15.37.

Principal Upjohn, of the South Pasadena (Cal.) High School, wrote: "We placed a contribution-box in a somewhat out-of-the-way place, and told our students that those who wished to give might do so by putting what they wished to give in this box." Two-thirds of the 300 students gave $40.00.

Berkeley Blackman, of Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., "had been wishing to contribute to the cause, but knew of no way in which it might be done." THE DIGEST told him. He laid the matter before the people, "and their response was gratifying"—$100.00, five of which came from Ocoee, Fla., through Dudley Wilson.

The churches and Sunday-schools are doing nobly. "Here is a check for $25.00, contribution from our little mission, including Sunday-school," runs a letter from Clarendon, Texas, and the writer adds: "I think we shall send a like amount later."

"I am making propositions to our little Sunday-schools to raise small amounts," wrote Mr. G. T. Cazort, of Lamar, Ark., "and that I will add 50 per cent. to each and forward it in the name of said schools." He sent $5.00, and hopes to send more. Here is a suggestion that might bear fruit elsewhere.

From the State Normal School at Gorham, Me., came $85.49. THE LITERARY DIGEST interested the students in the Flour Fund; they made plans to assist it; they gave "An Evening with the Belgians," that yielded $67.77; and further efforts brought the remainder.

The Pythian Sisters, numbering 280,000, have responded nobly to an appeal that went out from their Supreme Chief, Cora M. Davis. "Regardless of whether the warring nations are right or wrong," she said in her official circular, "the heart of our great Sisterhood will respond with tender sympathy to this stricken nation's distress." Temple after Temple has been heard from, in remittances covering one barrel or more.

"Practically every child in our school contributed to this fund," wrote their teacher at Manitou (Colo.) High School. Their small total of 170 sent $25.00; and the sender said: "If all school children of the United States would contribute in the same ratio as ours have done, they could send 500,000 barrels of flour to Belgium."

## THE NEED AND THE SUPPLY

HARROWING DETAILS are given day by day in the daily press of conditions in Belgium, for which THE LITERARY DIGEST can not possibly find space. There can be no question of the awful suffering there. Is it being alleviated?—and how? Must the humanitarian work go on, and by whom? These are the burning questions.

American business men recently entertained in London the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, when Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the Commission, made an address embodying statements of particular interest. According to the dispatch by cable reporting him, "Mr. Hoover described the financial plan mapped out by the Commission, under which every cent collected in America is expended for the actual purchase of food without any deductions for the cost of delivery and distribution."

Mr. Hoover further said "that the Commission was perhaps the only philanthropic organization in the world which issues weekly balance-sheets." One thing he said he wished to make clear, "with emphasis, is that the Germans are not interfering with the distribution of this foodstuff. Not one mouthful has gone down a German throat yet, nor do I believe it ever will. We have had nothing but help from the Germans."

Referring to America's munificent donations to the starving millions, Mr. Hoover said: "The American people's ideals of humanity never have shone so brightly as at present."

Mr. Arno Dosch, special correspondent of *The World*, made a tour of Belgium, and says that all the grain and flour so far delivered from the United States has been eaten at once. "There is no surplus," is his testimony. "The Belgians have no food reserves." In Brussels and in Antwerp, "rich and busy cities only last July, 280,000 persons in each place are fed from the relief-kitchens on soup and bread. All classes are destitute." At Liége an army of 60,000 destitute stood in line, four abreast, "waiting to receive bread when supplies arrived."

"In Brussels," Mr. Anthony Hope has written, "rich and poor stand in a line waiting for meals at a halfpenny a head—to those who can pay so much." "At Charleroi men maddened with hunger attacked a German military train laden with provisions." "Brussels," Mr. Hope says, "is the saddest place you can imagine. Shops closed, every one out of work, nothing but beggars and distress on all sides."

Said Henry Clews, banker, speaking of Belgium's need: "The number of destitute is so vast—roughly estimated at 6,500,000—and their necessities so immeasurable, that bare statistics compiled from somewhat imperfect records fail to bring home to the mind the full extent and pathos of the Belgian tragedy."

Some of our contributors have exprest apprehension that military interference might come between their gifts and Belgian relief. We do not fear any trouble of this kind. To previous assurances may be added this further from the American Ambassador in Berlin: "The naval forces can not lawfully seize food on ships bound for neutral ports. Germany will not interfere with neutral ships bound for Holland with food from the United States, even if food is destined for Belgium."

### Contributions to THE LITERARY DIGEST BELGIUM FLOUR FUND—Received from Dec. 17 to 22, 1914, inclusive

**$700.00**—Chas. H. Swift, Chicago, Ill. (second contribution).
**$173.40**—First Presby. S. S. of Gibson City, Ill.
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**$90.00**—Churches of Hamlin, Tex.
**$88.40**—Reform Church, Williamson, N. Y.
**$85.49**—Gorham (Me.) Normal School.
**$84.85**—Central Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
**$75.00**—"Saranac Lake."
**$70.00**—Relief Com. of Faculty of Mt. Holyoke College, Hadley, Mass.
**$62.26**—Cokato (Minn.) Associated Schools
**$61.52**—Presby. Church, Blairstown, N. J.
**$60.00**—Panama Canal Zone Schools, Balboa, C. Z.
**$55.51**—Red Lodge (Mont.) Public School, Teachers & Pupils.
**$55.00**—Piqua (O.) Presby. Church.
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**$50.00 EACH**—First Baptist Sunday-school, Texarkana, Ark.; C. C. & Cottie M. Patrick; Miss Harriet Low; J. S. Hershey; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Whitmarsh; "C. C. F. S.," Northampton, Mass.; Mrs. I. E. Kempe.
**$40.00 EACH**—First Presby. Sunday School, Ft. Worth, Tex.; First M. E. Church, Elgin, Ill.; Trinity Evangelical Lutheran S. S., Wrightsville, Pa.; San Diego (Cal.) Army & Navy Academy.
**$30.00 EACH**—Miss Dickinson School, Sewickley, Pa.; Belgian Relief Com., Otego, N. Y.
**$25.00 EACH**—H. T. Loper; Warriers March (Pa.) Chapel; E. S. Lorenz; Alice Hamilton; F. B. Meachem; G. N. Hale; H. D. McCabe; W. C. Gregg; Mrs. Chas.

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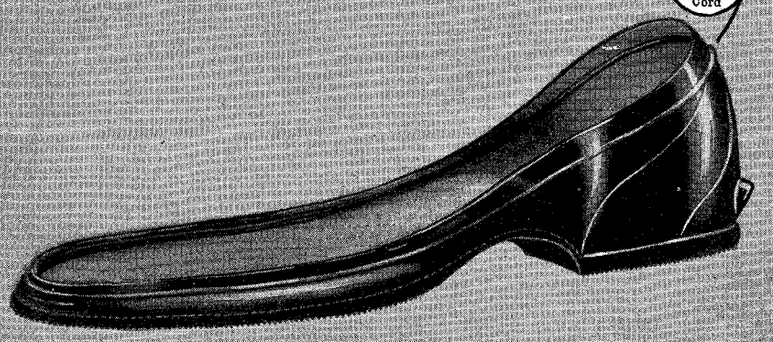

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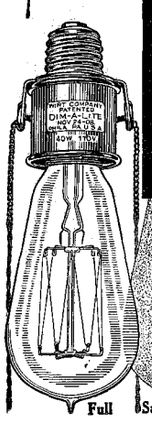

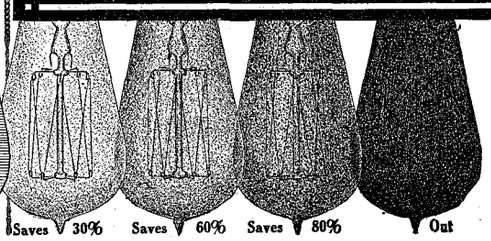

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This is it

O ticket-man, the sky is bright
With golden floods of sun—
Not yours that wide, blue, radiant sight—
Here business jostles out the light
And night and day are one!

How simple this poem is, and how exquisite! Surely in these twelve lines is the art which conceals art.

### CUCKOO-FLOWERS AND DAISIES

By Maud Keary

Cuckoo-flowers and daisies,
Grasses gray with dew,
Sunbeams of buttercups,
And a sky all blue.

Primroses and cowslips,
Bluebells and sweet may,
And a cuckoo calling
Far, far away.

Forget-me-nots and cresses,
In the streamlet blue,
Fly a little nearer,
O Cuckoo, do!

The simplicity of the following poem—evidently the work of a college student, since it appeared in *The Fordham Monthly*—gives its message special force. Mr. Moore uses skilfully that irregular verse form which Coventry Patmore loved. It is excellently suited to the expression of devotional ideas, but not all poets have Mr. Moore's mastery of it.

### WHAT IS, IS BEST

By Edward R. Moore

Learn thou to say
"What is, is best."
Whate'er the test
That rends the soul,
Whate'er the grief
That comes unbidden on the wings of day
And floods thy sorrowing heart with tears,
Whate'er thy spirit fears,
Tho round thee, fierce, voracious, grasping, roll
The billows of adversity, let thy belief
That thou wert born
But for the Father's glory and thine own eternal bliss
Sustain thee, lift thee up to kiss
The cross that casts upon thy life a blight,
So that, when wak'ning from this drear, dark-veiling night
To one ne'er ending, holy, happy morn,
Thou'lt gaze upon His face,
In all the fulness of thy new-found grace
Thou'lt know
The secret of the universe below—
"What is, is best."

This poem is not well sustained; the third and fourth stanzas are weak indeed. But the main idea is excellent, and the poem as a whole has a strong appeal to the emotions as well as to the esthetic sense.

### THE BELFRY CLOCK

By Gregory Smith

Tick, tick—Tick, tick—
Is it the fall of angels' feet?
Is it to summon me to meet
The doom that waits for all?
Tick, tick—Tick, tick—
Swift and swifter the moments go;
Downward ever the waters flow;
No pause, and no recall.

No! No recall,
Yet the tick of the clock calls back again,
Poignant as ever, the joys, the pain
Of days and hours long past,
The child's first tears,

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The boy's gay visions of renown,
Fair, stately structures crumbling down
Too soon before the blast.

And there were friends—
Not such as sordid greed of gain
And schemes of selfishness constrain,
Not such as go and come—
And dearer yet,
'Mid all things changing still the same,
Indulgent, tho all others blame,
The spot on earth called Home.

An islet green,
Where clustered palm-trees overhead
A canopy of verdure spread
Against the ruthless glare,
Sweet waters too,
The like of which could not be found
Save there, renewed the arid ground,
That nothing should despair.

O loving eyes!
That in reproving only veiled
Their love. O lips! that never failed
Fresh hopes and strength to give.
O hearts! wherein
As in a chamber well adorned
They that without were foiled or scorned
Might learn to trust and live.

They come no more.
So speaks the belfry's ceaseless chant,
Monotonous, reiterant,
Thy childhood's joys and pain.
No more, no more!
For downward still the stream must flow,
Nor back the dial's finger go.
The thought, the wish is vain.

Nay! But at last
All that is kind and pure and true
Shall bloom again, and the old be new
In the life that has no end—
As, when she lay,
The maiden fair in deathlike sleep,
The languid pulse began to leap
At the footfall of a friend.

Certain poems win a place in the hearts of their readers because they contain and are made out of courage, because they have a bracing, tonic quality not usually associated with the lyric. There is, for instance, Henley's "Invictus," and there is that truer and braver poem by Louise Imogen Guiney which ends—

*"And fighting, fighting, fighting,*
*Die, driven against the wall!"*

And to this small company of heartening poems must be added this one, which we take from the New York *Telegraph*. It is strong and it is beautiful; its author is a poet even if he never writes another line.

### DEFIANCE

BY ALANSON HARTPENCE

Let life its legioned army throw
Against my pennoned castle walls,
With curse and jibe and bitter groan
Its band of lowly seneschals.

But when the dust of conflict blows
And sounds the bugle o'er the lea,
They shall not find me fallen, dead;
They shall not kill the love in me!

Tho stained with blood of bleeding heart,
Up in the ramparts' evening breeze,
My banner floats the same as yore
Above the brooding cypress-trees.

The sun has set; the shadows fade;
The night comes silent from the sea;
They shall not find me fallen, dead;
They shall not kill the love in me!


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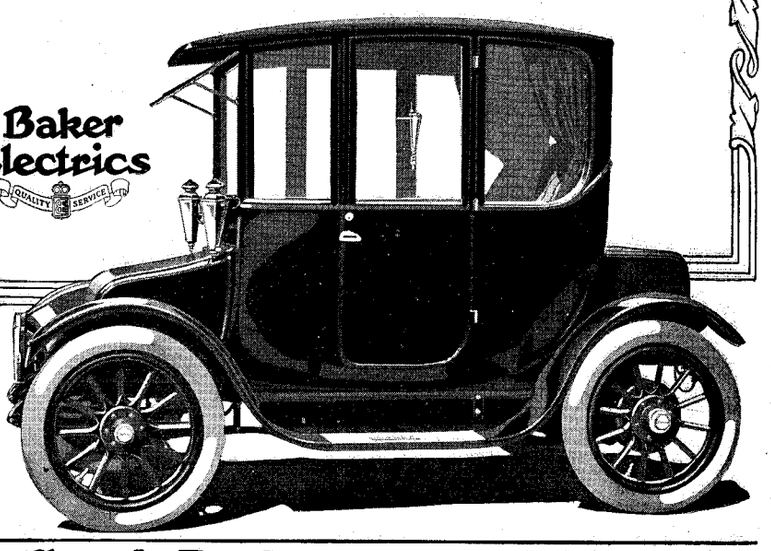

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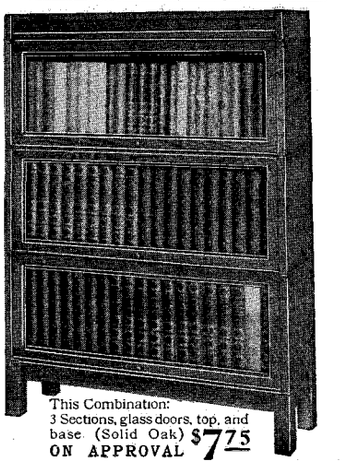

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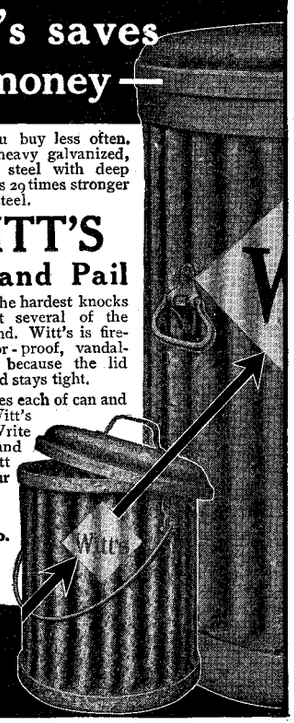


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## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

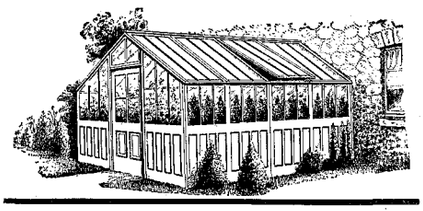
### THE SEA-FIGHT OFF THE FALKLANDS

THE engagement of December 8, off the Falkland Islands, which resulted in the sinking of three German cruisers, is counted by the British, we are told, as a dual victory, since it has also enabled them to say that they have succeeded in outwitting the German intelligence department, whose triumphs, so far, have been so much lauded. Utterly unknown to Admiral von Spee, of the *Scharnhorst*, the squadron of feeble little British cruisers known to be cruising the South Atlantic was reenforced by the two new and powerful battle-cruisers *Invincible* and *Inflexible*. We are told by a Montevideo, Uruguay, correspondent, writing to the New York *World*, that the most elaborate pains were taken by the British, after the junction had been effected, not to allow a hint of the presence of the two battle-cruisers to escape.

The outcome was equal to the utmost expectations of the strategists. The British fleet arrived at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, on December 7, and immediately the two larger vessels ran into the concealment of the bay. The trap was set and baited, and its victim was not long in coming. On the following day, we are told,

> The German squadron, consisting of the *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau*, *Leipzig*, *Nürnberg*, and *Dresden*, appeared in the offing, accompanied by the converted merchantman *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, with the evident intention of taking the Falklands by surprize and seizing Port Stanley as a coaling-station for themselves.
>
> Finding, apparently, only the British squadron of five cruisers—none of them equal to the German armored cruisers in fighting value—and one old battle-ship on guard, the Germans promptly cleared for action and, closing in, opened fire, the British cruisers replying.
>
> The action was already furious and apparently evenly contested, when out through the narrow harbor entrance came tearing the long gray forms of the two great battle-cruisers, each with her eight 12-inch guns swung out for action. Admiral von Spee realized the terrible mistake and the trap into which he had been lured and made signal for his little squadron to scatter.
>
> It was too late, however, the Germans having, in their eagerness to finish the supposedly feeble British squadron, drawn far within the British range. The *Scharnhorst* and the *Gneisenau* at once became the targets for the British battle-cruisers' salvos, the light German ships being left to the smaller British cruisers.
>
> The *Invincible*, being in the lead of the two battle-cruisers, received the brunt of the German fire. Both German armored cruisers, altho seeing at once their hopeless position, fought desperately, and, being within range for their 8-inch guns, had at least the satisfaction of getting home several broadsides on the *Invincible's* side, which, however, rattled vainly against her heavy armor. The *Scharnhorst* was gold-medal ship for target practise of the Kaiser's navy last year, and her shooting in this, her last fight, justified her reputation.

Meanwhile one 12-inch salvo after an-

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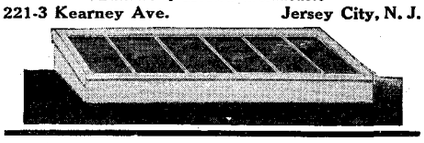

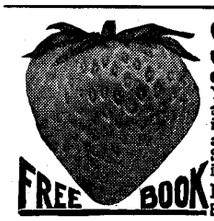

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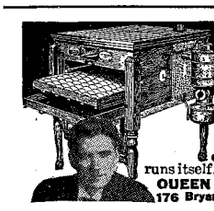

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other was methodically battering the German ships to pieces, raking them from stem to stern, tearing away their light armor and opening up gaping holes.

It was not long before flames were licking about the upper works, first of the *Scharnhorst*, then of the *Gneisenau*, and one after the other their guns became silent as the crews were killed at their stations. But there was no hint of surrender. With the last of their guns still blazing defiance, first one, then the other, of the two gallant cruisers heeled slowly over and went down, Admiral von Spee's flag, at the main-truck of the *Scharnhorst*, flying to the last.

Meanwhile, an event of peculiar interest was transpiring at another point of the engagement. It was the death-grapple of the *Leipzig* and the *Glasgow*, two survivors of the former engagement off Coronel, Chile, the first week in November, which the British lost. Says the correspondent:

The fight was not by any means so unequal as that between the larger ships, and it was on the *Glasgow* that most of the British casualties of the nine killed and four wounded took place. The 6-inch guns of the *Glasgow*, however, counted for more than the 4-inch of the *Leipzig*, and at the end of a two-hour action the German ship, on fire and sinking, hauled down her colors and hoisted the white flag.

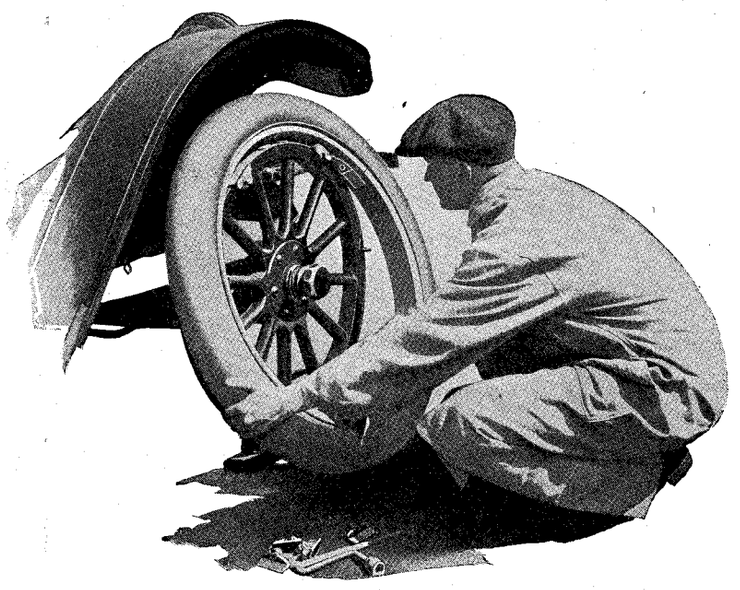
The *Glasgow* promptly ceased firing, and, running down close to the sinking German ship, lowered her boats to save the remnants of her crew.

The other British cruisers succeeded, a little later, in coming up with the *Nürnberg*. Her captain refused to surrender, and, completely outnumbered and outweighed, she was speedily sent to the bottom. Her destruction, however, was the salvation of the *Dresden* and the troop-ship *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, as the British cruisers stopt their pursuit long enough to pick up the survivors from the *Nürnberg*, and this brief respite enabled the *Dresden* to get clear away.

It was a splendid victory for the British, and yet it would be hardly fair to dwell upon their triumph to the exclusion of all acknowledgment of the Germans' heroism. *The Times*, once denounced by Germans and Americans of German descent for extreme partizanship, makes this acknowledgment of the German fleet's gallant end:

It has been the record of the German Navy ever since the war began. The British, with centuries of tradition behind them, need not demonstrate afresh the valor of the sea, altho such exploits as that of the submarine which dived under five rows of mines to sink a Turkish battleship show that they are as ready to demonstrate it as in the days of Hawke and Rodney. But the Germans must outdo them, and their quixotic and almost incredible exploits, from the *Emden* to the *Gneisenau*, show that in the mind of every captain this is the uppermost thought.

The battle off the Falkland Islands has redeemed modern warfare from a reproach. On both sides men fought with men, not machines with invisible machines, and the human factor figured as surely as it did in the days of the *Bon Homme Richard* and the *Serapis*. Those who would still like to see some of its ancient glory hang about war owe a debt to Sturdee and von Spee.

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# INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

## MERCANTILE SHIPPING OFF THE MARKET

IT is declared by *The Journal of Commerce* that a total of 5,000,000 tons in mercantile ships is now "off the market"; that is, this amount of tonnage is "lost for the time being to the commercial activities of the world"; because, in the first instance, of the complete tying-up of German shipping, and in the second because of the large use of ships belonging to the Allies for the purpose of transporting troops. These conditions have brought an era of high charter- and berth-rates. Some of the regular lines have already doubled and even trebled their cargo-rates. Charter-rates have also increased very notably. Following are interesting points in a detailed statement printed by the same paper:

"With 7*s.* 9*d.* the top figure paid for grain tonnage and 20*s.* per gross per ton per month for a general cargo-boat, rates for full cargo steamers continue their upward advance with little indication that the crest of the ascending movement has been reached. Throughout the past two weeks factors in the chartering market have been watching rates increase, and, in view of the extraordinary tendency in this direction, have not been inclined to commit themselves as to future prospects. The dominant factors in the present chartering situation are as follows:

"1. The complete tie-up of the German and Austrian mercantile marines, with their many ramifications in the seven seas, is an important factor in the movement of the world's commerce.

"2. The continued withdrawal of British steamers from commercial service for use by the Admiralty. This has been variously estimated, but authorities figure that at least 500 vessels formerly employed in commercial services are now unavailable.

"3. The improvement in the foreign exchange situation, enabling the financing of cargoes, creating a speculative activity in exports of food products, shippers being assured of quick and profitable returns.

"4. The increasing demand for grain from Europe, it being estimated that export purchases in this country were amounting to 1,000,000 bushels a day.

"5. The comparatively low levels at which war-risk insurance is obtainable, surmounting one of the important obstacles that hampered commerce at the outbreak of hostilities.

"6. The reduced services by the regular lines operating to Europe, forcing American manufacturers who have taken contracts for supplying war materials to charter vessels in order to make agreed deliveries.

"7. The high space rates charged by the regular lines, berth-charges being from 100 to 250 per cent. higher than before the war.

"8. Owners of vessels available for charter are demanding compensation on a time basis in order to avoid losses in the event of being held up by the British authorities for examination and the probability of delay at the discharging ports in Europe, where the best dock facilities have been commandeered by the warring governments.

"It has been estimated that fully 5,000,000 tons in commercial shipping have been taken from service. The following table shows how tonnage has been affected by the war:

| | No. | Gross Tons |
|---|---|---|
| Total German and Austrian steam tonnage... | 2,438 | 3,507,331 |
| British vessels commandeered..... | *500 | *1,700,000 |
| British vessels seized by Germany..... | 88 | *265,000 |
| Vessels lost by mines, etc..... | .... | 330,683 |
| | | 5,803,014 |

* Based on reliable estimates.

"These figures are not entirely complete and do not include any other losses of French, German, Austrian, or Turkish vessels. It is, therefore, safe to infer that at least 5,000,000 tons have been taken out of the market.

"The total German mercantile marine, including both sail and steam vessels of over 100 tons, amounts to 2,321 vessels, of 5,082,061 tons. It is estimated that German shipping of a gross tonnage of 672,475 tons has been seized by the British authorities, while 406 German vessels, with a total gross tonnage of 974,226 tons, have been captured or sunk by the Allies. In Russian ports German shipping to the extent of 114,488 gross tons has been seized, while a considerable amount is held in French ports. When the Germans captured Antwerp 32 German vessels, amounting to 114,000 tons, seized by the Belgians, were blown up by the retreating British troops.

"The following tabulation shows the actual tonnage of the maritime nations having over 1,000,000 tons in mercantile shipping at the beginning of this year:

| | Sail and Steam | Gross Tons | Steam | Net Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| British— | | | | |
| Un. Kingdom.... | 9,214 | 18,696,237 | 8,514 | 11,109,560 |
| Colonies..... | 2,073 | 1,735,306 | 1,495 | 915,950 |
| Total..... | 11,287 | 20,431,534 | 10,009 | 12,025,510 |
| American— | | | | |
| Sea..... | 2,696 | 2,998,457 | 1,209 | 1,280,958 |
| Lake..... | 627 | 2,382,690 | 593 | 1,724,566 |
| Philippine..... | 77 | 46,409 | 69 | 27,080 |
| Total..... | 3,400 | 5,427,636 | 1,871 | 3,032,604 |
| German..... | 2.321 | 5,082,061 | 2,019 | 2,877,887 |
| Norwegian..... | 2,191 | 2,457,890 | 1,597 | 1,122,577 |
| French..... | 1,552 | 2,201,164 | 987 | 1,029,113 |
| Swedish..... | 1,436 | 1,047,270 | 1,043 | 551,964 |
| Austrian..... | 427 | 1,011,414 | 419 | 629,444 |
| Dutch..... | 759 | 1,309,849 | 662 | 794,840 |
| Italian..... | 1,114 | 1,521,942 | 591 | 773,848 |
| Japanese..... | 1,037 | 1,500,014 | 1,097 | 956,702 |

## BORROWINGS ON LIFE-INSURANCE POLICIES

There has been during the past nine months an increase of nearly $17,000,000 in borrowings on life-insurance policies. The total loans made to policy-holders on September 30 by thirteen companies had reached $250,000,000. Insurance officials are known to regret this condition, partly because it is not a good sign as to thrift, also for the reason that it prevents their companies from making permanent investments of the same money at a time when prices of good securities are low. *The Wall Street Journal* says on this subject:

"There is probably no feature of the business which gives insurance officials more concern than the expanding trend of policy loans. According to a recent statement of President Childs, of the Columbia National, the percentage which policy loans and premium notes bear to total reserves has risen from 3.32 per cent. in 1888 to approximately 18 per cent. in 1913. It is, of course, highly desirable in the interest of both insured and insurer that hypothecation of policies should be kept within bounds, yet the companies are powerless to do anything more than point out the inherent dangers of the practise. Under present laws it is compulsory for insurance companies to grant loans upon policies, and in bringing about the desired reform it would be necessary to have such laws repealed by the different States.

"The disadvantages are many. One boomerang effect of the wholesale 'hawking' of policies is the fact that it prevents the company from making permanent investments at a time when prices are low.

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President Day, of the Equitable, has said that when a financial storm is raging and other institutions are afraid to buy securities—and are even forced to sell—then is the harvest-time for insurance companies.

"So much for that phase of the question. There are other arguments which strike nearer home to the policy-holder. Probably the strongest is the disappointment on the part of the beneficiaries that is bound to result when they find that insurance which they had counted upon receiving has been partially received and made use of. For, says Mr. Childs again, out of every one hundred people who borrow upon their insurance policies, less than ten ever repay.

"There are two kinds of policy-holders who borrow in this way, and the Hughes laws of this State make it mandatory upon New York companies to lend. One is the commercial holder who regards the investment in insurance as a reserve, and borrows to meet emergency demands, or where he can handle the money (which is loaned at 5 per cent.) more profitably in his business. This, so far as the greatest companies are concerned, represents the bulk of the borrowing, and merely indicates financial stringency, which is already tending to right itself.

"The other class is that of the policy-holder now allowed by law to cancel the name of the beneficiary in his policy (usually his wife), and does not require her consent to withdraw his savings in this way. The arrangement is a bad one, and the New York insurance companies should certainly be allowed discrimination in the matter, as the two classes of borrowers are quite distinct. Of one-half the number of borrowers (not of the total amount involved), a great insurance company in a recent month found that the average loan was less than $300.

"This sort of borrowing is usually due to personal extravagance, and if the policy-holder could not get the money he would cut down his personal expenditures. No doubt it is necessary to keep up a certain show in commercial business. But expenditures for social position, with maintenance of needless automobiles and servants, are usually waste. They contribute nothing to commercial credit. The banker is not deceived.

"In this respect, the position is mending. The question deserves the attention of thoughtful people, and even of thoughtful legislators. It is interesting and significant rather than financially important."

## SPICE OF LIFE

**Usually.**—TEACHER—"What is the elephant hunted for, Emerson?"

BRIGHT PUPIL—"Magazine articles!"—*Puck.*

**Hardly.**—"Some of the weddings must make Cupid laugh in his sleeve," remarks a newspaper cynic. Not the Cupid whose pictures we've seen.—*Boston Transcript.*

**As Ever.**—"Since the war began the women have been taking the places of the men on the Paris street-cars."

"Well, they'd do it here, but the men are too ill-mannered to get up."—*Buffalo Express.*

**Making It Easy for Goldsmith.**—A letter was sent a few days ago to Oliver Goldsmith in care of certain New York publishers who recently issued a gift edition of "The Vicar of Wakefield." The epistle was from a clipping bureau and contained several printed notices. It suggested that the author would probably desire to learn


6%

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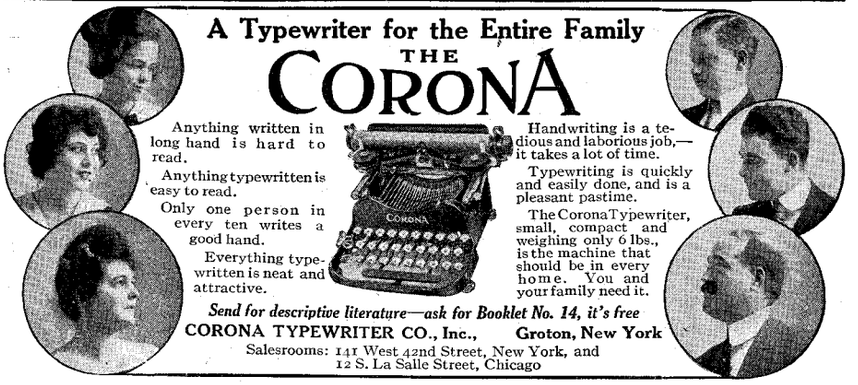

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everything the newspapers said about him and his work. The bureau would on its account be glad to furnish the writer with information concerning the progress his new book was making in public favor, and the prospective reception that any further productions of his would receive.—*Christian Advocate.*

---

**On the Safe Side.**—ZEALOUS SENTRY—"Afraid I can't let you go by without the password, sir."

IRATE OFFICER—"But, confound you! I tell you I have forgotten it. You know me well enough. I'm Major Jones."

SENTRY—"Can't help it, sir; must have the password."

VOICE FROM THE GUARD-TENT—"Oh, don't stand arguing all night, Bill; shoot 'im."—*Tatler.*

---

**A Dangerous Practise.**—Breathlessly he rushed into the barber-shop and sprang into the chair.

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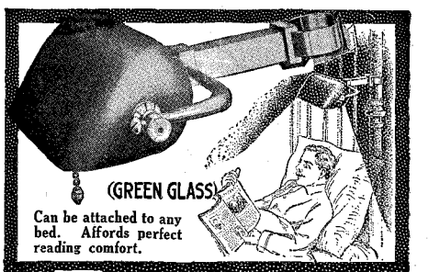


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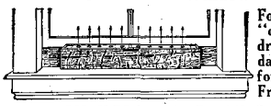

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# CURRENT EVENTS

## EUROPEAN WAR

### IN THE EAST

December 16.—The Germans advance strongly upon the Vistula, breaking up the Russian offensive against Posen and Silesia.

December 18.—General von Hindenberg's army continues eastward, occupying Lowicz. Russia admits that her troops in Poland are falling back, but denies absolutely that this represents a rout or defeat.

December 19.—The German Army invading Russian Poland moves on from Lowicz to the banks of the Bsura, where the advance is halted.

It is reported that a sortie in force from Przemysl is driven back with material loss. Centers of action in Galicia are Lupkow Pass in the Carpathians, where a large engagement is forming, and along the lower Donajec River. Russian forces are concentrating along the Nida River in southern Poland, and are reported as entering Galicia north of Tarnow. It is claimed that the Austrian attack over the Carpathians into Galicia has been frustrated.

December 21.—Russian and German claims as to the operations in Russian Poland continue to be directly contradictory. The German force, 200,000 strong, is said to be making a determined attack in the direction of Warsaw. The Russians appear to be opposing them on a line fifty miles long, thirty miles west of the capital.

Petrograd claims that the German force invading from East Prussia has been pursued across the border, retreating in a 30-mile line from Neidenburg to Lautenburg.

December 22.—The German advance on Warsaw continues, simultaneously with the German retreat into East Prussia. The Russian pursuit, in the latter case, endangers Thorn, for the protection of which the Germans are endeavoring to make a stand at the border.

Austria admits that the Carpathian campaign has been swept back south of the height of land, into the valleys of the Latorcza and Ungh rivers. The Austrians south of the Pilicza River and along the Nida, in southern Poland, are reported unable to cope with the enemy.

### IN THE WEST

December 18.—The Allies report an advance of nearly three-quarters of a mile south of La Bassée. In the region of Albert they reach the barbed-wire entanglements of the second line of German trenches. The demolition of two German batteries and damage to a third are reported on the heights of the Meuse.

December 19.—The offensive movement of the Allies is pushed with vigor in Flanders and along the Belgian border, considerable gain being reported south and east of Dixmude and south of Ypres.


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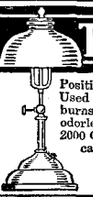

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December 21.—Germany reports an attack on Anglo-Indian forces between Richebourg, l'Avoué, and the canal of La Bassée, resulting in heavy losses for the enemy; also the repulse of a desperate French attack northeast of Châlons. Paris announces the gaining of German first-line trenches between the Lys and the Aisne, and some success in artillery duels east of Albert.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

December 17.—Great Britain declares a protectorate over Egypt, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur MacMahon is appointed High Commissioner for Egypt.

December 18.—France acknowledges Britain's protectorate over Egypt, over which Prince Hussein Kemal, uncle of the deposed Khedive, is appointed Sultan. In return, England declares its adherence to the Franco-Moroccan Treaty of 1912, which gives France a protectorate over Morocco.

King Gustav of Sweden, Haakon of Norway, and Christian of Denmark arrive at Malmoe, Sweden, for a conference relative to the combined and mutual protection of their countries' interests during the war.

December 20.—Petrograd reports the Russian Army of the Caucasus victorious over the Turks, in the direction of Van, with the enemy in full flight.

MEXICO

December 21.—Washington receives word that the fall of Puebla and the capture of Apizaco represent a crushing blow to the army of the Carranza Government. The Constitutionalist forces, numbering 20,000, were overcome by the combined commands of Generals Zapata and Angeles.

December 22.—General Scott's first report from Naco states that torrential rainfalls have delayed conferences with the Mexican leaders. It is said that 45 of Villa's generals are proceeding to Naco, to reorganize Governor Maytoreno's command. Washington is advised that the military authorities of the three capitals, San Luis Potosi, Monterey, and Saltillo, have agreed that each shall remain neutral in the struggle between the Constitutionalists, Conventionalists, and Villaistas.

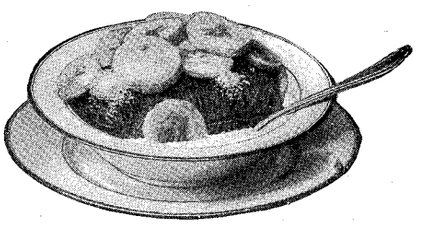
DOMESTIC

December 18.—By a vote of 5 to 2 the Interstate Commerce Commission grants the application of the Eastern railroads for an increase of 5 per cent. in freight-rates on certain commodities. Further, the Commission suspends its ruling for the filing of new tariffs thirty days in advance of their operation, thus enabling the railroads to obtain immediate relief.

December 21.—Judge Hough, of the Federal District Court, dismisses the Sherman-law equity suit brought by the United States Government against the Lehigh Valley Railroad, declaring that its relations with the Coal Company and the Coal Sales Company of the same name do not represent a monopoly in restraint of trade.

United States army aviator Lieutenant F. J. Gerstner is drowned during a flight of six aeroplanes from San Diego to Los Angeles.

December 22.—The Hobson Resolution for National Prohibition, which included the proposal to amend the Constitution, secures a majority vote of 197 to 189, but is beaten by failing to gain the necessary two-thirds.

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